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U.S. Agrees to Devalue Dollar

Rate Not Revealed; Others Will Revalue

By James Goldborough

ANGRA DO HEROISMO, Azores, Dec. 14 (AP).—The United States agreed formally today to devalue the dollar in return for the revaluation of "some other currencies." The agreement to change the value of the dollar for the first time since 1934 was announced in a communiqué following the third and final meeting between Presidents Richard Nixon and Georges Pompidou on this island of Terceira. The agreement came at the end of the second long tête-à-tête which was devoted exclusively to economic and monetary matters. In addition to the accord on parity changes, the two men agreed that currency fluctuation bands around the new fixed parities could be widened from their present 1.5 percent on each side of parity. The United States has been arguing for as wide a fluctuation band as possible so that currencies could ride up and down in response to supply and demand. The Common Market, however, which has separate currencies but common farm prices, finds that the wider bands create administrative havoc. The United States had been arguing for 3 percent on either side of parity for a total of 6 percent, and the EEC has wanted to limit it to 2 percent on either side, adding up to 4 percent.

Rates to Be Worked Out

Neither the new exchange rates nor the new margins were revealed, as both men took pains in the communiqué to indicate that the new monetary system that was evolving could only be worked out by all the countries concerned. It will be the prime subject of the Group of Ten meeting which gets under way in Washington Friday and continues Saturday. In addition, any devaluation of the dollar must be approved by Congress. On his return to Washington today, Treasury Secretary John B. Connally said that, while "I would not now predict we will settle the matter this weekend," he expects the Nixon-Pompidou agreement to "contribute enormously" to an early solution of Western monetary ills.

The agreement was reached only after France, speaking for the European Economic Community, agreed to the "imminent opening" of trade negotiations between the United States and the EEC. The communiqué said that the EEC was "preparing a mandate which would permit the imminent opening of negotiations with the United States in order to settle the short-term problems currently pending and to establish the agenda for the examination of fundamental questions in the area of trade."

This is a key paragraph for it unlocks the way to agreement that the U.S. delegation here has said was necessary for any overall monetary accord. The United States does not want to devalue the dollar without making sure that the new parities will be stable, and this stability is to be achieved through a more favorable balance of trade.

The United States especially has in mind measures that would provide freer access for its agricultural products to the highly protectionist Common Market.

Strong Commitment for Talks

Mr. Nixon got a strong commitment from the EEC for these trade talks. In the joint statement, Mr. Pompidou undertakes along with France's Common Market partners to begin trade talks in the interest of a "lasting equilibrium of the balance of payments." Whose balance of payments is not specified, but it is obviously the United States'. Mr. Connally has predicted an \$11 billion deficit for next year, but the new agreement could, conceivably, turn this around.

If the new parities succeeded in turning around this predicted deficit, Washington will have achieved most of what it wanted when the administration called for a \$3 billion turnaround in the balance of payments.

The two presidents and their spokesmen were careful not to specify figures in their remarks to the press, but Ron Ziegler, the White House spokesman, said that "specific figures were mentioned." He said the new parities would be part of the overall agreement that must be worked out by the Group of Ten. It is clear, however, that the key percentages have taken shape during Mr. Pompidou's talks with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and now Mr. Nixon, and through the U.S. contacts with the Japanese which have been under way in Honolulu.

Talks Were Hard and Tough

The talks here were hard and tough and this was evident from the faces of the two presidents when they walked out of the succor-walled general council building into a blinding sun and grinding news cameras. Today's meeting ran on 90 minutes longer than had been expected, indicating the difficulty the two men had putting a statement together.

French sources said after the meeting that it was "possible" that an agreement could be found during the Group of Ten meeting, but it would depend on the other countries as well. Mr. Pompidou, speaking briefly to the press, said that he hoped the United States and France would be in agreement during the meeting, and that this would facilitate an overall agreement. Mr. Pompidou also stressed again that he had been speaking for the entire EEC during these talks, which means that the major countries now are over the main hurdles.

The United States has now accepted the Common Market's "commitment to negotiate on trade" as the quid pro quo for which Washington agrees to devalue. In these trade talks, Washington will not only be trying to improve the U.S. export position vis-à-vis the Common Market, but will try to limit the community's expansion into third areas such as the former EFTA countries Austria, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The Joint Statement

ANGRA DO HEROISMO, The Azores, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The text of a joint statement by President Nixon and President Pompidou:

President Nixon and President Pompidou reached a broad area of agreement on measures necessary to achieve a settlement at the earliest possible date of the immediate problems of the international monetary system. In cooperation with other nations concerned, they agreed to work toward a prompt realignment of exchange rates through a devaluation of the dollar and revaluation of some other currencies. This realignment could, in their view, under present circumstances be accomplished by broader permissible margins of fluctuation around the newly established exchange rates.

Aware of the interest of measures involving trade for a lasting equilibrium of the balance of payments, President Pompidou confirmed that France, together with the governments of the other countries which are members of the European Economic Community, was preparing the mandate which would permit the imminent opening of negotiations with the United States in order to settle the short-term problems currently pending and to establish the agenda for the examination of fundamental questions in the area of trade.

President Nixon underscored the contribution that vigorous implementation by the United States of measures to restore domestic wage-price stability and productivity would make toward international equilibrium and the defense of the new dollar exchange rate.

The presidents agreed that discussion should be undertaken promptly in appropriate forums to resolve fundamental and interrelated issues of monetary reform.



SMILING THROUGH—French President Georges Pompidou and U.S. President Richard Nixon in final tête-à-tête at conclusion of their two days of talks in the Azores.

Congressmen Await Devaluation Details

Washington Cautious, But Approves

By Fred Farris WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—President Nixon returned today from his historic meeting with French President Georges Pompidou to a capital cautiously approving his agreement to devalue the dollar. Key senators and House members voiced support for Nixon's decision, but anxiously awaited details of the bare-bones announcement in the Azores communiqué. At the Treasury Department, a spokesman told a reporter: "I do not know what [the announcement] means. If they agreed to work toward devaluation, it sounds the same to me as actual devaluation." The New York Stock Exchange remained calm, with analysts suggesting that investors were awaiting clarification before committing themselves.

London Sees Azores Accord As Way to Monetary Peace

LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Dealers in London today saw the accord reached in the Azores between President Nixon and French President Georges Pompidou as improving the chance for monetary peace. Bankers said that they hoped to see fixed exchange rates soon restored for a period after the long months of "floating." They said that they expected longer-term moves over the next few months to secure a thorough reform of the whole global monetary system. The British Treasury declined to comment until officials studied fuller reports of the statement from the Azores. One banker said that, although no percentage figures were mentioned, the news still made an early agreement on figures more likely when the Western world's richest nations meet in Washington Friday.

Precise figures are normally reserved for weekend statements when banks are closed. According to Associated Press-Dow Jones, one London banker indicated that he was annoyed by the heavy trading set off by the Azores announcement. "In all my years on the foreign exchange market, today's reaction to what is a piece of non-news is possibly the most damning criticism of the way most dealers behave I have ever come across," the foreign exchange manager at one leading London merchant bank said. "About the only thing it means to me," he said, "is that it now seems slightly more likely that a solution to the crisis will emerge at the Group of Ten meeting than it seemed this morning."

In Parliament, Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber said that he was going to Washington Friday. "I believe a settlement at that meeting is possible. I should add, however, that the problems are complex. While I hope for a settlement at Washington, I should not be unduly optimistic." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

But Are Surprised at Early Announcement

EEC Officials Welcome Devaluation Move

By Richard Norton-Taylor BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (WP).—Common Market circles here welcomed the Nixon-Pompidou declaration from the Azores today, although they had some mixed feelings about the implication that the French president was speaking for Western Europe as a whole. Although they had taken for granted that the dollar would be devalued in a general currency realignment, the market's executive commission has been calling for this for several months—they were somewhat surprised that Mr. Nixon had officially announced a decision to devalue before this weekend's ministerial meeting of the Group of Ten. It is widely interpreted here that the declaration's reference to a "realignment of certain other currencies" meant that the French franc would remain at its present rate.

France has made it clear over the last few weeks that it was willing to agree to wider exchange rate bands, from the present 1.5 percent to 2 1/2 or 3 percent. There is also talk here of a slightly wider margin between the five currencies of the Common Market-countries. Earlier in the monetary crisis, France had insisted that the existing exchange rate margins should not be touched, and that the margins inside the Common Market should, indeed, be reduced. Common Market officials welcomed President Nixon's apparently softer line on trade concessions. Whereas Treasury Secretary John Connally has been insisting on "tangible" trade concessions from America's partners before a monetary settlement, it appears that all the United States now wants is an "imminent" start of trade talks on short-term problems.

Common Market ambassadors in Brussels will be discussing a negotiating mandate tomorrow morning, and it is at least considered possible now for William Eberle, President Nixon's special trade representative, to return to Brussels for trade negotiations with the market executive commission within the next week.

Bonn Not Surprised

BONN, Dec. 14 (WP).—West German government sources said that they had been expecting President Nixon's statement on dollar devaluation ever since Mr. Connally signalled the U.S. position at the Group of Ten meeting in Rome two weeks ago. However, while the sources greeted the Azores communiqué with guarded optimism, they warned that Mr. Nixon's action does not mean that an immediate end to the international monetary crisis is in sight. An announcement issued on behalf of Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller said: "We are not surprised by the statement of President Nixon insofar as devaluation of the dollar is concerned because it corresponds to the models discussed in Rome."

In private, ministry officials asserted that the communiqué language did not mark any significant change or step forward in the U.S. position. It was valuable, they said, chiefly as a clear, on-the-record statement of Mr. Connally's earlier remarks.

Longest SALT Session

VIENNA, Dec. 14 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators, working hard toward a strategic arms limitation treaty, held their longest meeting today and scheduled another round of talks tomorrow. The session at the American embassy ran three hours and 10 minutes.

City Pounded by Guns, Planes a Starts Assault on Dacca

Dacca, Dec. 14.—Indian air assault on Dacca today, the capital of Bangladesh, after a "very brief encounter" ended the enemy detachment's efforts to reach safety in Dacca. India said the enemy group included a brigadier, the highest-ranking captive taken so far, and eight other senior officers. India reported heavy fighting today around other pockets of enemy resistance in East Pakistan but said that it had sealed off all escape routes for the province's Pakistani soldiers, estimated to have numbered between 70,000 and 80,000 when this third India-Pakistan war began 11 days ago. India said today that it had captured 4,102 Pakistani regulars and 4,066 paramilitary soldiers so far—most of them, presumably, on the eastern front.

India said that its positions were "secure" today on the western front, where the bulk of the enemy's forces—perhaps more than 200,000 men—had been expected to launch an all-out offensive. Except for one penetration into southern Kashmir, a major enemy attack has not materialized in the west. Indian Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram told parliament here today, "It is our hope that the process of liberating Bangladesh will be completed soon."

Diplomatic sources here have speculated that India might heed the UN General Assembly's call for a cease-fire and troop withdrawal once it had conquered East Pakistan and helped establish the Bangladesh government there. The sources thought this option was being urged on the Indians by the Soviet Union, in diplomatic huddles here and in Moscow. Insiders in the Indian military establishment have told of being pressured to take Dacca by tomorrow, so that India can then honor the cease-fire call and avoid further criticism in the UN.

But prospects of a speedy capture of the East Pakistan capital were put in doubt again today by Lt. Gen. A. A. K. Niazi, commander of the Pakistani troops in the east. "Either we live or we die," he said in Dacca. "It makes no difference. We'll fight to the last man."

"The army will die," he declared. "There will be no troops left to be reprimanded." In Rawalpindi, Pakistan's military headquarters insisted today that its forces in the east could hold out indefinitely, despite their numerical inferiority to the enemy and despite their isolation, in which air and sea blockades and the 1,000 miles of intervening (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Feels Soviet Support a Imperils His Visit

Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Nixon feels his visit to India next Monday might be imperiled if the U.S. encourages actions in East Pakistan. The State and Defense Departments declined comment again today on reports that an American aircraft carrier might be used for evacuation of people from East Pakistan. As of today there are 208 American officials in Pakistan, along with 219 dependents, he said. The dependents are all in Islamabad. The officials are at posts in West Pakistani cities, except for 17 in Dacca.

any effort by an American naval task force to evacuate American or other personnel from Bangladesh, the Indian name for East Pakistan, would be a matter of the greatest concern to his government. Ambassador L. K. Jha in effect said that the United States must consult first with India on evacuation. Mr. Jha said "I am not warning only spelling out the dangerous potential in what we thought was a defused situation."

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Six Homes Assaulted

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 (AP).—Six homes were shot and seriously injured a man in his home tonight, the latest in a series of raids throughout the day on prominent Belfast citizens. The wave of terror came as British Home Secretary Reginald Maudling began peace-seeking talks in the battered city. Police said Sen. Edith Gallagher's husband answered a knock on the door and sustained serious head injuries in a struggle with an armed man. A shot was fired but did not hit anyone.

Prominent Belfast Citizens Terrorist Targets; One Is Shot

Tonight's assault was the sixth of the day on homes of prominent Belfast citizens, four of which were located in Belfast's exclusive Malone residential area. The wave of terror came as British Home Secretary Reginald Maudling began peace-seeking talks in the battered city. Police said Sen. Edith Gallagher's husband answered a knock on the door and sustained serious head injuries in a struggle with an armed man. A shot was fired but did not hit anyone.

Youths Attack Bomb blasts damaged the home of David Wilkinson, a former chairman of a ruling Unionist party association, and the home of a judge. Three armed youths burst into the house of another judge, William Christie, and his wife was grazed by a bullet as she grappled with the intruders. A bomb planted by the gang failed to explode. In a fifth incident, two gunmen fled after being attacked by a woman householder, police said.

The attacks came only two days after the murder of Sen. Jack Barnhill at his border farmhouse in the northwest corner of the province. The "Official" wing of the Irish Republican Army yesterday had admitted responsibility for this attack, but denied that they had intended to kill the senator. Police today said a post-mortem confirmed that Mr. Barnhill was shot twice. A security screen was thrown around Mr. Maudling at the start of his two days of talks here. The British minister first spent an hour with Northern Ireland (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

East Germans to Sign Accords in Bonn Friday

(AP).—West and Soviet Union, a government spokesman said. State Secretaries Egon Bahr, of West Germany, and Michael Kohl, of East Germany, agreed to sign their accord on West Berlin at the Palace of Chancellery, where Mr. Brandt has his office. In West Berlin meanwhile, a city senate spokesman said the city's wall passage accord with East Germany is expected to be signed soon; afterward by Senate Director Ulrich Mueller and East German State Secretary Guenther Kohrt.

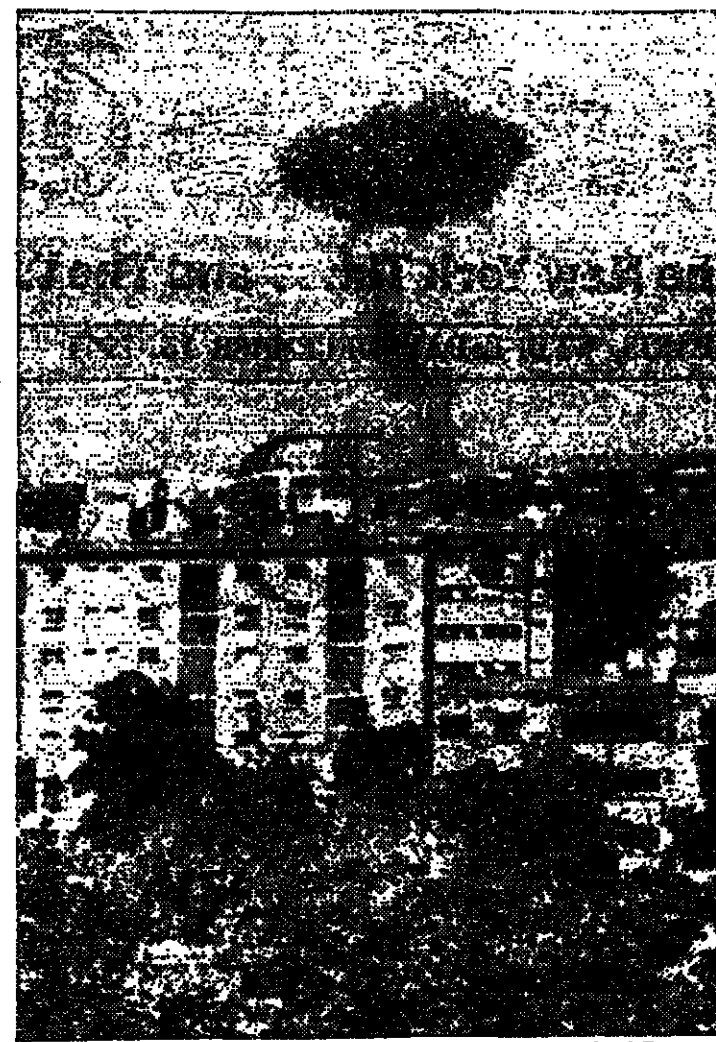
City Pounded by Planes, Guns

Indians Launch Assault on Dacca

(Continued from Page 1) Indian territory prevent their being reinforced or resupplied. New Delhi refused to say how many troops it has deployed around Pakistan since a para-drop Saturday began the tightening of its noose around the city. But a spokesman here said three infantry columns, supported by armor and artillery, were advancing on Dacca.

the war had a population estimated at 575,000 but which many civilians have fled in the last week and a half. Radio Pakistan said four Indian aircraft were downed by Dacca ground fire during air raids last night. Chittagong Still Drooping In Rawalpindi, a Pakistani spokesman said enemy paratroopers were still being dropped "in various areas to maintain pressure."

pieces, with a range of a little more than 15 miles. An Indian spokesman said Dacca was being pounded "on all sides." A news dispatch from Dacca said an air raid had trapped the civil governor, A. M. Malik, in a bunker with his wife and daughter, a UN official and a British reporter. The dispatch said that all morning Mr. Malik and his cabinet had been debating whether to resign, and the air raids this afternoon made him decide to do so. His civil administration, which reportedly had been working only under military threats of being shot otherwise, resigned en masse with him.



WAR CLOUDS—Mushrooming cloud of smoke over Dacca after an Indian air attack on the city's airfield.

Blocks U.S. Resolution in UN

Russia Employs Veto 3d Time In 9 Days to Kill Truce Bid

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 14 (WP).—The Soviet Union vetoed a U.S. resolution last night calling for a cease-fire and troop withdrawal in the war between India and Pakistan.

Urgent Session The United States had called the council into urgent session Sunday to demand Indian compliance with the assembly resolution. It appeared then that the resolution was heading for a Soviet veto, but U.S. Ambassador George Bush denied that he was seeking a veto for propaganda purposes.

Heavy Casualties Defense Minister Ram, in his Parliament speech today, said that Pakistan has suffered heavy losses of men and material and that "only foreign aid and supplies can keep their forces fighting."

Egypt 'Very Satisfied'

UN Assembly Votes to Resume Jarring Mission; Israel Bars It

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 14 (WP).—The General Assembly called yesterday for the resumption of Middle-East peace talks through UN intermediary Gunnar Jarring on terms that Israel had warned would be unacceptable.

It also reaffirms that peace in the Middle East should be based on Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, without specifying "all" territories, and an acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries of every state in the area.

The White House quickly condemned the latest veto and charged Russia had "obscured" the world opinion.

Italy and Japan then introduced a new resolution that called on "all parties concerned" to take measures to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities.

The assembly adopted a resolution urging Israel to agree to withdraw from occupied Arab lands in return for Egypt's declaration of willingness to sign a peace treaty.

Egypt agreed and Israel refused, insisting that any withdrawal must be a result of negotiations and not a "precondition."

The resolution finally requests the Security Council to consider arrangements for the implementation of the resolution "if necessary."

President Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, told newsmen in the Azores that Mr. Nixon felt "the United States cannot but regret the failure of the Soviet Union to join the vast majority of the membership of the UN which called for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces from foreign territory."

The council spent its first hour on the conflict debating a Soviet proposal to hear a Bangladesh representative. Foreign Minister Solomon A. J. Pratt, of Sierra Leone, serving as council president, interpreted the rules to mean that the council could hear individuals but not representatives of a state not recognized by the world community.

Israel warned that it would not resume negotiations unless such a formula and charged that Egypt would use an extended stalemate as an excuse to resume fighting.

Mr. Jarring's mission has been stalemated since February when he asked for an Israeli withdrawal agreement. Israel wanted a resolution that called for a resumption of his mediation without mentioning an agreement to withdraw. Egypt wanted a formula like the one adopted.

This was a resolution sponsored by 22 countries and amended by six West European nations.

British and France were reported today to be working on a new Security Council formula for ending the India-Pakistan war, Associated Press reported.

The new resolution also calls for an immediate opening of negotiations and appoints a committee of three Security Council members to assist India and Pakistan in bringing peace to the area.

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Change of Balance Yesterday's vote was 79 to 7, with 36 abstentions. The United States abstained on the grounds that the resolution would change the balance of Security Council Resolution 242, on which all Middle East peace-making ventures are based, and that it would not resolve the differences that Mr. Jarring had been unable to overcome.

But whether or not Washington does resume gold payments, President Nixon's agreement to "work toward... devaluation of the dollar" is a long step toward resolving the international monetary crisis.

As a result, the 15-nation council suspended a scheduled meeting indefinitely, agreeing to meet again—possibly later tonight—if the council president were convinced there was hope of agreement.

Individual Not Envoy Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik then suggested that Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury be heard as an individual. He is the chief Bangladesh representative in New York.

China and Argentina objected and Mr. Pratt said he would have to put the matter to a vote. Mr. Malik then said he had never intended to seek a vote and withdrew the request to hear Mr. Chowdhury. It was the third time this request had failed.

Mr. Jarring had been unable to overcome the many abstentions as a movement away from the Jarring memorandum.

Another financial expert, Rep. Henry Reuss, D. Wis., who heads the International Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee, said he was confident Congress would authorize a dollar devaluation before adjourning.

He charged China with pursuing a "chauvinist, great-power course" and said Peking had provoked a crisis in East Pakistan for the great-power purposes. He said Peking was "setting Asians against Asians in a policy borrowed from the United States."

However, Afghanistan's King Mohammed Zahir left Moscow today after the development of an apparent rift with the Soviet government in talks about the Pakistan-Indian war. At a Kremlin dinner for the visiting king, whose Moslem country borders Pakistan, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny last night noted that Russia and Afghanistan agree on many world questions, but he conspicuously did not mention the subcontinental war.

The five, arrested in a forbidden area of West Bengal on Dec. 4, are Penny Tweedie, Eimon Drita, Peter Gill, Bob Whitaker and Philip Jacobson.

India Drops Charges Against 5 Journalists

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Charges against five British journalists and photographers under India's Official Secrets Act have been dropped.

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Unselling a Presidential Program

As the first session of the 92d Congress draws to a close, a sentiment compounded of embarrassment and incredulity must seize anyone who goes back to review the enthusiasms with which it began. We were to have a "New American revolution," one incited by the Nixon administration and devoted to restoring—yes—"Power to the People." The centerpiece of all this was to be the enactment of revenue-sharing legislation, whose impact—administration aides let it be known—was likely to be more important than anything that had happened in this country since the American Revolution. Moreover, although they didn't come right out and say it, they could hardly fail to get the idea that their proposals for reorganizing the federal bureaucracy must represent, at a minimum, the most far-reaching governmental reforms since Diocletian rearranged the empire.

Well, all that is stuck in committee. The other goals which Mr. Nixon announced as interrelated parts of his program haven't materialized either. Health care and welfare reform and the salvage of our environment are creeping along. So far as the last of the President's stated objectives is concerned—prosperity in peacetime without joblessness or inflation—newly created wage and price control boards stand as lonely and rather ironic monuments to the slogan "Power to the People."

It would be perhaps too painful to dredge up all this rhetoric if there were not some lessons to be drawn from it and if there were not others besides the administration to share responsibility for what has occurred. On the latter point, it is accurate to say that in relation to most (though not all) of Mr. Nixon's legislative goals, the new American revolution has merely had an unfortunate tangle with the old congressional counterrevolution. Whether Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee has some sort of arrangement to bring forth a version of his own revenue-sharing bill the administration will support, and whether Chairman Long of the Senate Finance Committee will fulfill his commitment to release some recognizable version of Mr. Nixon's welfare reform from his committee remains to be seen. But there is no doubt that Congress, thus far, has done its bit to stymie and stall the President's proposals, a process to which the liberals' lack of interest has contributed. And there is no doubt either that the three-to-five-week attention span, of which we of the media and other commentators seem capable at best, has played an accessory part. Indeed, it is an open question as to who seemed to lose interest first following the initial deluge of excited comment: the administration or the press. One merely records it as a fact that the fickleness and susceptibility to changing fashions that mark our public discourse tend to make Seventh Avenue look, by comparison, like a model of stability.

Having acknowledged the part that a stubborn Congress and an easily distracted press have played in the disposition of Mr. Nixon's program, however, we would still reserve the lion's share of responsibility for the administration. And we are thinking

specifically of the overblown, blitkrieg approach, rhetorical and otherwise, it has adopted in presenting its policies to Congress and (via the media) to the nation. Congressional resistance, media indifference, and the suspicion of both that the administration doesn't really mean business, can only be enhanced by this ad-campaign quality that characterizes White House enthusiasms and which regularly seems to mean that whatever was said to be imperative last week or last month has been summarily and mysteriously canceled.

Consider how the new American revolution came to us. It came on the heels of an intense midterm congressional election campaign in which both the President and the Vice-President had made lawlessness the issue, arguing that it was vital to send men to Congress on the basis of whether they would support the President's proposals in this area. But when Mr. Nixon delivered his State of the Union message to the newly assembled Congress only a short while later, lawlessness had gone the way of the egret. Instead of proposals to test the mettle of the legislators on the law-and-order issue, we got the new American revolution. And we got a drumfire campaign: Administration officials were suddenly flying around the country demanding instant support of the revolution and sign-on-the-line commitments, as well as threatening to foment public groundswells against members of either body who refused to go along. This, mind you, well before much of the legislation had even been formulated into the message stage because the administration had yet to decide what was going to be in it.

Surely this incomprehensible technique, followed by an equally sudden and equally mysterious silence, has a great deal to do with the degree of seriousness and the sense of urgency Congress accords the President's proposals. So too does the administration's unfortunate habit of trying to sell much of its program as pretty much the opposite of what it is—the welfare reform being a prime example. Finally, no one can calculate what harm was done to the administration's credibility as a promoter of legislative goals by Mr. Nixon's offering up as the first sacrifice of his new economic policy the specific domestic programs he had described as his highest priorities a very short time before.

We bring all this up because: (1) We think much of the program buried beneath the glittering rhetoric was in fact sound, eminently worth enactment and deserving of more serious treatment than its administration sponsors gave it; (2) The who-struck-John summations of Congress's success and failure in this session will momentarily be upon us with all the obscuring of responsibility that entails, and (3) We believe that with a presidential campaign already heating up, the time is short indeed for any earnest congressional consideration of the President's program. It is, of course, possible that Congress will simply refuse to give Mr. Nixon what he wants. Our point is that there is no way of finding out even that much until Mr. Nixon and the administration have established that they really want it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Realism on the Subcontinent

Washington's renewed efforts to obtain effective intervention by the United Nations Security Council to stop the Indian-Pakistani conflict are once again too little and too late.

The most recent U.S. resolution, like similar earlier resolutions that were vetoed by the Russians in the Security Council but adopted by the General Assembly, is too little because it fails to deal with the political problem in East Bengal which is the basic source of the conflict. It is too late because the oppressed Bengalis and their Indian neighbors are already on the brink of success—at least short-run success—in their use of force to establish a free Bengal.

A more realistic solution to the grave and growing international crisis precipitated by the Indian-Pakistani war was contained in a letter sent late last week to UN Secretary-General Thant by the civil affairs adviser to the governor of East Pakistan. The letter sought UN intervention to achieve a ceasefire, repatriation of civilian and military personnel from East to West Pakistan with full honors and safety for all persons settled

in East Pakistan since 1947. It called upon "the elected representatives in East Pakistan to arrange for the peaceful formation of a government in East Pakistan," concluding that "this is a definite proposal for the peaceful transfer of power."

The subsequent disavowal of this proposal by President Yahya Khan and other Pakistani spokesmen was a bitter blow to the prospect of an early peace and the beginning of essential reconciliation on the subcontinent. It reflects the stubbornly suicidal policies that have prevailed in Islamabad since the beginning of the repression in East Bengal last March, policies that can never restore what long since had been squandered—the faith of East Bengalis in a united Pakistan—but can lead to a wider war and heavy new losses of life, military and civilian.

United States interests on the subcontinent would be better served if Washington counseled greater realism and flexibility in Islamabad and now pressed for a solution at the United Nations which recognized the necessity for a "peaceful transfer of power" in Dacca.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 15, 1896
PARIS—A notable feature in American manufacturing enterprise is that as soon as a demand for any manufactured article springs up, the first preoccupation of the American inventor is to minimize the cost of hand labor by producing a machine or tool that will turn out the various parts of the article in question in enormous quantities and at a great rate of speed. American ingenuity at its best.

Fifty Years Ago

December 15, 1921
NEW YORK—Following the action of other shipping lines in reducing third-class transatlantic fares, the French and the Red Star Lines have announced substantial cuts in second-class fares. First-class rates are holding firm however. The French Line has cut rates from \$140 to \$125 on the Paris and the France. And from Antwerp, the Red Star has cut rates from \$175 to \$125. And there will be more of it.



One War at a Time Is Enough

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—The India-Pakistan war came as a political blow to Egypt. It is not simply distressing that fighting should erupt between Cairo's special non-aligned friend and another Moslem land. But the conflict also seemed to damage Egypt's tactic to regain control of the Sinai Peninsula from Israeli occupation.

There had been signs that President Anwar Sadat was seeking a peaceful solution despite his tough speeches, his alert to Egyptian forces and the imposition of a gloomy dim-out in Cairo. To start with, he committed himself to search for an interim solution at indirect talks in New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco of the United States was to have served as messenger from Egyptian to Israeli suites and back. Sadat knew his foreign minister, Mahmoud Riad, opposed any interim solution. He feared a temporary truce line might evolve into a permanent frontier as was the case 23 years ago after the first Arab-Israeli war. So the president bypassed his Foreign Ministry to maintain contact with Washington.

His 'Own Kissinger'

When he was not personally involved in direct talks with U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers or direct correspondence with President Nixon, he used Mohammed Hassanain Helkal, brilliant editor of the newspaper Al-Ahram and his close friend, to act as an official channel. Then, this autumn, he appointed his "own Kissinger," Hafez Ismail, to take over the task.

Things had proceeded sufficiently in October for Sadat to name his chief negotiator for the proposed New York talks. This was Murad Ghaleb, former Ambassador to Moscow and now No. 2 in the Foreign Ministry. But after eight weeks of waiting and many Washington promises, Israel produced no counterpart to Ghaleb.

The Israelis demanded more Phantom jets from the United States and also made it clear they disliked the Oct. 4 speech by Rogers to the United Nations General Assembly, a speech whose skeleton was to serve as the basis for the Waldorf talks. This insistence on continuing the present informal cease-fire and ultimate implementation of the 1957 UN resolution on Palestine. The prospect of further contacts faded.

Into a Corner

At this point it is evident the Egyptians planned to focus maximum world attention on the Middle East crisis during the scheduled autumn meeting of the UN. Sadat had appeared to paint himself into a corner by declaring in the critical year of decision, taking military precautions, and hinting he might launch an attack.

The hope, apparently, was that the UN would be faced with another and even more frightening Middle East crisis and that, to avoid the fear of war conceivably involving the superpowers, it would summon international action. But here the India-Pakistan war exploded—and with it the carefully arranged schemes to exert new diplomatic pressures by means of jingo talk and cautionary interviews.

The South Asian war attracted world attention so intently to the Indian subcontinent that every other crisis seemed relatively minor. Moreover, it fractured previous diplomatic truce. It became embarrassing for Egypt to try

and choose between neutralist India and co-religionist Pakistan when the former invaded the latter. And while the U.S. desperately sought a cease-fire and troop pullback, the Soviet Union vetoed the idea—although it had been the greatest champion of such a formula in the Middle East four years ago.

The result is obvious gloom here. There is no enthusiasm for the idea of war but there is clamor for the return of Egyptian territory. There is tacit embarrassment about the Soviet position but ill-concealed anger at what is held to be the lack of sufficient U.S. pressure on Israel. Nevertheless, an imminent new round of fighting seems unlikely. Sadat himself told me there were

no Soviet forces in the Suez Canal area so they clearly couldn't help a crossing. The president also indicated that Israel still has a decided military edge.

The Arab world is in disarray. And Egypt implies its own peaceable predilections because it is just concluding a deal to have a West European consortium build a pipeline from Suez to Alexandria.

Talk and theatrics seem more warlike than reality in the Middle East right now. This has become more obviously true with the outbreak of the South Asian conflict, with Indochina continuing, one new war at a time is certainly the most the world can bear without blowing itself up.

'Daisy Cutter'

"This bomb" has such a devastating effect that we hate to give it much publicity." Words of a senior U.S. Air Force officer in Vietnam to Dr. Arthur H. Westing, biology professor at Vermont's Windham College (Vt., Dec. 6). More exactly this bomb, nicknamed "Daisy Cutter," kills all animal and plant life within a 3,280-foot radius, i.e., 776 acres. If you include the effect of injury to wildlife, the zone becomes 1,746 acres. The bomb, 11 feet high, has a concussive blast "surpassed only by that of a nuclear bomb." Dropped once or twice a week it's producing, aside from the corpses, a multitude of dead civilians with maimed limbs.

Less exotic as a countryside blighter but no less efficient—more so even than the today soft-pedaled herbicide—is the bulldozer. Some thousand acres are leveled daily. There is at present, in Vietnam, one-tenth less agricultural land, one-third less forest.

The object, of course, is to deny cover to the Viet Cong.

This makes sense—if you grant certain premises that beg for scrutiny.

For all the time, whatever the reasons or rationalizations, something unheard-of is happening: The United States is day by day laying waste the very stuff that is Vietnam, turning that remote small country into a mosquito-ridden no-man's-land that rains wash out to sea and that won't support the population.

The United States is the only country so far to have dropped the A-bomb. While there was justification for this, that bare fact wounds the collective unconscious of our nation, which sees itself as offering men an ideal of fraternity and earthly hope.

The United States is now posing an act of war which even friendly countries must describe as a crime against man. Such an act, if persisted in, can only further disturb that same collective unconscious—the deep-buried ancestral memory of an idea that a nation has of itself—and, perhaps irreversible, damage America's capacity to function in the world as a force for good.

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES,
PARIS.

variety of bizarre weapons, we should not lose sight of the phenomenal impact of the conventional weapons. The U.S. Defense Department has acknowledged an expenditure for the six-year period 1965-1970 of \$2 billion pounds of munitions. What does this staggering amount mean in terms that we can grasp? What does it mean to the land and people of Indochina in terms of the death and suffering caused and the fields and forests destroyed?

I wish I could do justice to the grim realities in a few brief words. Perhaps the following figures will provide some insights, bearing in mind that Indochina has roughly the same area and population as France. Simple calculations for those six years alone show that the U.S. expended 313 pounds of munitions per person or, in terms of the land, 125 pounds per acre. In terms of frequency, the U.S. has expended 121 pounds per second, in other words, one 500-pound bomb or its equivalent every four seconds. The six-year total provided the equivalent in explosive energy of more than 400 Hiroshimas or Nagasaki bombs. At least a million Indochinese have been killed and many more maimed; additional millions have become displaced from their homes and families. To give just one indication of habitat disruption, if one conservatively assumes that half the munitions expended were of the sort that produce craters, then enough earth was displaced to completely fill Notre Dame once every 26 minutes during this entire six-year period.

The peoples of Indochina and the land, which provides them with a means of survival have been—and are continuing to be—subjected to an overpowering assault by munitions which are largely overlooked, apparently because they are designated as "conventional." Although the role of U.S. ground activities is dwindling rapidly, the assault by conventional weapons continues virtually unabated from the air. And the land and people continue to be shattered and torn.

ARTHUR H. WESTING,
Professor of Biology,
Windham College,
Putney, Vt.

India, Pakistan
President Nixon's partnership in the Indo-Pakistani war is simply ungraspable in the face of such tragedy. He is playing power politics on false premises, pretending to be horrified when

American aid is involved in a foreign war and continuing to back Pakistan for mystical cold-war reasons. Perhaps he would change his tune if India were to speak of the "Bengalization" of the conflict?

BRUCE L. ROCKWOOD,
Livorno, Italy.

Accusing India for the present Indian-Pakistani conflict has been the talk of this week but I wonder how many of those who criticize have tried to come to grips with the problem before giving vent to such a feeling. Although by now everyone should be well informed about the causes underlying the conflict, it appears that many tend to forget these while making sweeping commitments. It is important to remember that it was Pakistan who first carried out an armed repression of the people of the then East Pakistan and an unarmored aggression against India in the same breath. One cannot but appreciate the ingenious planning on the part of the military rulers of Pakistan, and what is more, it would have succeeded but for the determination on the part of the people of Bengal to fight and opposition by India to accept the refugees for ever. Nobody can deny the fact that India spared no effort to stir the conscience of the international community, but without any success.

Once the hostilities have broken out, it is a very difficult matter to make a bus and cry for a cease-fire and advise one of the other party of committing an aggression, but it is a different matter to have realized the consequences of such a war before it started and to have taken adequate steps in time. Presuming that the in-

SEATO and Subcontinent War The Rubbery Quality Of 'Solemn' Treaties

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON.—The rubbery quality of "solemn" treaty pledges that nations make to each other is well illustrated in the Indian-Pakistani conflict.

Remember the SEATO treaty? It was cited constantly by the Johnson administration from 1964 through 1969 as a prime reason for massive American involvement in the Vietnamese war. To fail to fulfill that commitment to resist "aggression," the executive branch warned, would undermine U.S. defense commitments around the globe.

Pakistan was a charter signer of the Southeast Asia collective defense treaty in 1955, along with the United States, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand and the Philippines. South Vietnam is not a treaty organization member; its treaty was only included in the area to which the treaty applied.

How, then, has the United States escaped getting involved in the current war?

"Secret"

It has been an open diplomatic "secret" that the reason Pakistan joined SEATO was to gain U.S. military support and protection against India, although the target of the pact was Communist "aggression," even though Communism is unmentioned in the treaty. The United States, in those days of global treaty-weaving—later labeled the "pactomania"—of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles—was anxious to pile up signatures, so it wasn't gubbing about contradictory reasons for joining the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

To avoid getting dragged into a war between India and Pakistan, or other SEATO members, the states added an escape hatch to the treaty.

An "understanding" attached by the United States specified that its own pledge to "act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes" will apply "only to Communist aggression..." that is, a double escape hatch, as one of the disputes in the Vietnamese war is whether "constitutional processes" were circumvented by the Johnson administration.

The SEATO treaty specifies that "in the event of either aggression or armed attack" against a treaty member that is something other than Communist-launched, the United States will be obliged, only to "consult" about what it will do "for the common defense."

Another Link

Theoretically, Pakistan evidently could initiate such a request right now. U.S. officials privately rate that most ironic and improbable, however, because Pakistan has paid very little attention to SEATO for years.

The United States also is linked with Pakistan in another defense "secret"—the "aggression" clause. The 1955 Southeast Asia Treaty Organization pact of 1955, which Pakistan, Turkey and Britain's defense pact with the United States is a prime move behind the scenes but technically not a member of the pact, agreed to help defend Pakistan, Turkey and Britain's defense pact with the United States against "aggression." But "aggression" in these instances also is limited, in circuitous form, to "armed aggression from any country controlled by international Communism."

The trigger words are "Communism" and "aggression." An "aggression" clause in the pact's clause words in the diplomat's vocabulary.

As the fighting between India and Pakistan escalated into all-out war, the State Department last Saturday pinned "major responsibility" on India. In New York, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations George Bush used one of the trigger words, telling newsmen "there's quite a bit of aggression" by India. A State Department spokesman left the label stand. Then the Nixon administration did a double take.

Background

Met by critics' accusations that it was "anti-Indian," the administration firmly denied that in a "background" talk by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

The State Department disclaimed any "authorized use" of the word "aggression."

Then, to the surprise of the White House, Sen. Barry Goldwater put the background into The Congressional Record, showing Kissinger saying that "the charge of aggression was not made in this building but 'we do not disagree with it.'"

The flow of diplomatic communication, spun out in years of treaty making, was unintentionally emblazoned on the public record.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

American aid is involved in a foreign war and continuing to back Pakistan for mystical cold-war reasons. Perhaps he would change his tune if India were to speak of the "Bengalization" of the conflict?

BRUCE L. ROCKWOOD,
Livorno, Italy.

Accusing India for the present Indian-Pakistani conflict has been the talk of this week but I wonder how many of those who criticize have tried to come to grips with the problem before giving vent to such a feeling. Although by now everyone should be well informed about the causes underlying the conflict, it appears that many tend to forget these while making sweeping commitments. It is important to remember that it was Pakistan who first carried out an armed repression of the people of the then East Pakistan and an unarmored aggression against India in the same breath. One cannot but appreciate the ingenious planning on the part of the military rulers of Pakistan, and what is more, it would have succeeded but for the determination on the part of the people of Bengal to fight and opposition by India to accept the refugees for ever. Nobody can deny the fact that India spared no effort to stir the conscience of the international community, but without any success.

Once the hostilities have broken out, it is a very difficult matter to make a bus and cry for a cease-fire and advise one of the other party of committing an aggression, but it is a different matter to have realized the consequences of such a war before it started and to have taken adequate steps in time. Presuming that the in-

international community was prepared to swallow the persecution of fifty million people, one may ask how many refugees was each country prepared to accept in order to relieve India of this heavy burden?

That America should now claim that a political solution was at hand before India wiped out its chances is not unexpected. For quite some time America's policy has been to favor those who can flatter Uncle Sam. One should also remember that it was America who was supplying arms to the Pakistan Army to commit genocide and at the same time providing aid to the victims. In my opinion it has no right whatsoever of condemning any other country when it is the "most guilty" party. What is however most disappointing is the fact that even the "neutral" countries never thought of exerting moral pressure on Pakistan, which they are now exerting on India and Pakistan within and without the United Nations. It is to them that this appeal is addressed. The present course suggested by them is nothing short of presenting fifty million people of Bengal to death on a platter to the bloodthirsty rulers of Pakistan.

K. R. GARG,
Uppsala, Sweden.

Greek Question

Is Greece a fascist state, as the press abroad generally maintains? I ask the question because of your story (Herald, Dec. 10) headlined "Former Officials in Greece Urge Holiday Amnesty." Think back to the true example of fascism in Mussolini's Italy. Opposition leaders weren't allowed a squeak!

C. S. SHANDOR,
Athens.

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الشرق الأوسط

Handwritten note: "Lita, in Italy"

SEATO and... The Rubber... Of 'Solemn... gun Before Inauguration... By David Kraslow... 's China Policy Traced Secret Harvard Studies... security screen that has cloaked Mr. Nixon's moves... In addition to the two Harvard studies, other important and still secret elements of that story have been investigated by The Los Angeles Times. They include: At least four China policy studies were made by the National Security Council, the first one requested by Mr. Nixon just a few days after he took office... What one source described as a "far-reaching and very surprising" proposal the Chinese made to American diplomats at a meeting in Warsaw on Feb. 29, 1970... The U.S.-Chinese ambassadorial talks in Warsaw had been suspended on Jan. 29 after a two-year lapse. But a follow-up meeting in Warsaw to further explore the Chinese proposal apparently was never held... Cambodian Invasion The Chinese announced on April 27, 1970, that another Warsaw meeting would be held on May 20. But American and South Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia on April 30 and the Chinese canceled the Warsaw meeting in protest. Officials say that the Warsaw sessions have never resumed... An event in October, 1970, more than five months after the Cambodian invasion, according to a high administration official, could be regarded as the first of closely related occurrences that led to the invitation to the President to visit China... President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, whose government has maintained close relations with both the United States and China, visited Mr. Nixon at the White House on Oct. 23. The Romanians are believed to have been a principal channel through which Washington communicated with the Chinese before direct diplomatic contacts were established... The details of Mr. Kissinger's lengthy talks with Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders during his trips to Peking in July and October of this year to prepare the way for the President's visit are still a mystery. The verbatim transcript of the sessions in July is said to run to 100 pages of single-spaced type... Not only has the White House ordered officials in other agencies to avoid discussions about China with reporters, but Mr. Kissinger won't even identify some of the issues the President expects to raise with the Chinese... The text of a note the Chinese delivered to the American Embassy in Warsaw in December, 1968, about a month before Mr. Nixon was inaugurated and about the time the Harvard paper recommending a policy of reconciliation toward China was sent to Mr. Kissinger... The note proposed a resumption of the meetings in Warsaw, which had been suspended since January, 1968, to discuss "peaceful coexistence" of the two nations. Text Still Secret However, the text of the note, which may be an important document in terms of how the Nixon policy evolved, is still secret... The Chinese undoubtedly realized that the Johnson administration would check with President-elect Nixon before responding. Outgoing Secretary of State Dean Rusk was authorized by Mr. Nixon to respond positively to the note and a meeting with the Chinese in Warsaw was set for February, 1969... Thus, when Mr. Nixon took office and when he requested the first National Security Council study on China on Feb. 1, he knew that the Chinese had launched what might prove to be a conciliatory initiative... To his disappointment, however, Peking abruptly canceled the February meeting in Warsaw after the Chinese charged that the U.S. had defied the Hague convention in the Netherlands and was given asylum by the United States... Not until the following January did the Warsaw talks resume and then came the purportedly "far-reaching" Chinese proposal in February, 1970... It was after Mr. Kissinger discussed Vietnam and China policy with about 40 to 60 Harvard faculty members in Cambridge the night of Jan. 19, that he asked for the paper dealing with the two questions on China... Noninvolvement Urged In the event of war between China and the Soviet Union, the 1971 study recommended that the United States not get involved on either side, but maintain an even-handed attitude and attempt to mediate a settlement... The paper stressed that the United States could not effectively perform such a role unless it succeeded in opening a clear channel of communication to Peking... Among the subjects recommended for discussion with China were: expanding trade, easing travel restrictions, UN membership for China, arms control, cooperative research on weather, pollution and population-control problems and "demilitarization," as one source put it, of the Taiwan issue... The scholars also suggested that initiatives on China should be explored in careful and continuing consultation with Japan, a major economic power and American ally and a nation whose future role in Asia is clearly a cause of concern in Peking... © Los Angeles Times

's China Policy Traced Secret Harvard Studies

By David Kraslow
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—The security screen that has cloaked Mr. Nixon's moves behind the apparent Harvard University studies on China policy... In addition to the two Harvard studies, other important and still secret elements of that story have been investigated by The Los Angeles Times. They include: At least four China policy studies were made by the National Security Council, the first one requested by Mr. Nixon just a few days after he took office... What one source described as a "far-reaching and very surprising" proposal the Chinese made to American diplomats at a meeting in Warsaw on Feb. 29, 1970... The U.S.-Chinese ambassadorial talks in Warsaw had been suspended on Jan. 29 after a two-year lapse. But a follow-up meeting in Warsaw to further explore the Chinese proposal apparently was never held... Cambodian Invasion The Chinese announced on April 27, 1970, that another Warsaw meeting would be held on May 20. But American and South Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia on April 30 and the Chinese canceled the Warsaw meeting in protest. Officials say that the Warsaw sessions have never resumed... An event in October, 1970, more than five months after the Cambodian invasion, according to a high administration official, could be regarded as the first of closely related occurrences that led to the invitation to the President to visit China... President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, whose government has maintained close relations with both the United States and China, visited Mr. Nixon at the White House on Oct. 23. The Romanians are believed to have been a principal channel through which Washington communicated with the Chinese before direct diplomatic contacts were established... The details of Mr. Kissinger's lengthy talks with Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders during his trips to Peking in July and October of this year to prepare the way for the President's visit are still a mystery. The verbatim transcript of the sessions in July is said to run to 100 pages of single-spaced type... Not only has the White House ordered officials in other agencies to avoid discussions about China with reporters, but Mr. Kissinger won't even identify some of the issues the President expects to raise with the Chinese... The text of a note the Chinese delivered to the American Embassy in Warsaw in December, 1968, about a month before Mr. Nixon was inaugurated and about the time the Harvard paper recommending a policy of reconciliation toward China was sent to Mr. Kissinger... The note proposed a resumption of the meetings in Warsaw, which had been suspended since January, 1968, to discuss "peaceful coexistence" of the two nations. Text Still Secret However, the text of the note, which may be an important document in terms of how the Nixon policy evolved, is still secret... The Chinese undoubtedly realized that the Johnson administration would check with President-elect Nixon before responding. Outgoing Secretary of State Dean Rusk was authorized by Mr. Nixon to respond positively to the note and a meeting with the Chinese in Warsaw was set for February, 1969... Thus, when Mr. Nixon took office and when he requested the first National Security Council study on China on Feb. 1, he knew that the Chinese had launched what might prove to be a conciliatory initiative... To his disappointment, however, Peking abruptly canceled the February meeting in Warsaw after the Chinese charged that the U.S. had defied the Hague convention in the Netherlands and was given asylum by the United States... Not until the following January did the Warsaw talks resume and then came the purportedly "far-reaching" Chinese proposal in February, 1970... It was after Mr. Kissinger discussed Vietnam and China policy with about 40 to 60 Harvard faculty members in Cambridge the night of Jan. 19, that he asked for the paper dealing with the two questions on China... Noninvolvement Urged In the event of war between China and the Soviet Union, the 1971 study recommended that the United States not get involved on either side, but maintain an even-handed attitude and attempt to mediate a settlement... The paper stressed that the United States could not effectively perform such a role unless it succeeded in opening a clear channel of communication to Peking... Among the subjects recommended for discussion with China were: expanding trade, easing travel restrictions, UN membership for China, arms control, cooperative research on weather, pollution and population-control problems and "demilitarization," as one source put it, of the Taiwan issue... The scholars also suggested that initiatives on China should be explored in careful and continuing consultation with Japan, a major economic power and American ally and a nation whose future role in Asia is clearly a cause of concern in Peking... © Los Angeles Times



FREE AT LAST—Mary Ann Harbert smiles as Air Force doctor looks on at Valley Forge Army Hospital yesterday following her release from a Chinese prison.

2 Americans Freed by China Back in U.S., Enter Hospital

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14 (AP).—Two Americans, including a California woman who will celebrate her 29th birthday two days after Christmas, returned to the United States yesterday after their release from Communist Chinese prisons... "I feel great. It was a fine trip and I'm glad to be home," Mary Ann Harbert said. They were her first words to newsmen since she and Richard Fecteau of Lynn, Mass., began their 10,000-mile flight from Hong Kong, where they were freed Monday... "I'm so happy to be back," Mr. Fecteau said, after he and Mrs. Harbert arrived by helicopter at Valley Forge Military Hospital, 25 miles northwest of here... They arrived after a short flight from McGuire Air Force Base, N.J. Newsmen were not permitted to talk to them, although one reporter managed to get close enough to exchange a few words... An Air Force spokesman said that the two had decided "not to speak to anyone." The commanding officer at the hospital said that they would be immediately examined by physicians. It was not known how long they would remain at the hospital... Mr. Fecteau, a 44-year-old civilian employee of the Army, served 19 years of a 30-year sentence on spying charges... Miss Harbert, whose parents live in Palo Alto, Calif., had been a captive for three years.

Rights Crusader Tours China, Calls It and U.S. Fear-Driven

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (UPI).—When the late Martin Luther King's old field general decided to visit China last summer he was surprised that the Chinese didn't receive him with open arms... It took Hosea L. Williams, national program director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, weeks to get a visa and then only after a little gentle pressure on Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, chiding him for not being equally slow in inviting "the chief imperialist," President Nixon... Now, after a four-week, 13,000-mile tour of China, Mr. Williams says he returned home more convinced than ever that "America and the world must survive by love and nonviolence." He said that since the visit he believes President Nixon's reason for visiting China "is more political than human; that it was promoted out of fear of the Chinese. I think China is allowing him to visit out of fear of the United States." Mr. Williams and his wife, Juanita, found when they reached Peking that Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton was there on a visit and was receiving wide publicity in the Chinese press... "They were sort of cold to me," he added. "I met him later and tried to get him to meet me for some rap, but he never did." Mr. Williams visited nine areas throughout China, and said he met with very little official restraint... "We never ran across one iota of racism," he said. "This is Communist, atheistic China." He said that in a speech in Peking, "I told the Chinese people: 'I love America and I want that clearly understood. I love America for two reasons. It's my home and I think it's one of God's most blessed nations.' " "You talk about black folks going home (to Africa). You can't go back where you have never been. I'm not an African... I can't be free in Africa or China... I can only be free at home." Mr. Williams, a lay minister, said he "found in China more religion revealed in the everyday life of the Chinese people than I find in the everyday life of my fellow Americans." "They claim to be devout atheists, but then they started talking about how they have meshed intellectualism with labor; how they're educating their children not to make a lot of money, but to develop the environment for everybody." "I told them that's a religious education, and that when they start talking about how they've subjugated material values to human values, I said to them that they were practicing the religious principle—the strong being responsible for the weak." "Most Militant Nation" But, said Mr. Williams, who has toured Africa and other Asian countries this year, "I think China is the most militant nation in the world. China has too much regimentation. There is a lack of individual freedoms that destroys individual incentive. There is a lack of religious freedom." "I'm fearful of tomorrow's generation," he said. "I don't think you can teach such militance without teaching them to hate—and that makes me think of the old proverb, 'He who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword.' " "I don't think I returned with a single belief or idea that I didn't have before. I went to China as a Christian and I returned as a much better Christian. I went as an advocate of nonviolent tactics, and returned more convinced than ever that America and the world must survive by love and nonviolence." "I came back with the obsession that black people and poor people must unite to make democracy become a living reality." "I came back to America convinced that it's better to light one candle than to curse the darkness."

Gangs Attack Belfast Homes

(Continued from Page 1) Prime Minister Brian Faulkner and members of his cabinet before visiting security operation headquarters here... Mr. Maudling has made it clear that he is ready to listen to any responsible person who wishes to put forward suggestions for a solution to the Northern Ireland crisis... Informed sources said he was hoping to hear reactions to peace proposals outlined last month by British Labor party leader Harold Wilson. These proposals included plans for the possible unification of Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic... The sources said that at today's cabinet meeting, Mr. Faulkner was in a vim, pinning a ban on further representations should be made to the government of the Irish Republic on curbing alleged IRA guerrilla incursions across the border to the north province... Last night a bitter political row on this subject broke out on both sides of the border. Mr. Faulkner accused Irish Premier Jack Lynch's administration of responsibility for the killing of Sen. Barnhill by allowing gunmen sanctuary in the Republic... Mr. Lynch rejected the allegation and repeated his call for the stationing of UN observers on the border between the Republic and Northern Ireland... Lynch Proposal Spurned LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Britain today spurned a proposal by Mr. Lynch for stationing United Nations observers along both sides of the frontier... "It is up to the Irish government to prevent the Irish Republic being used as a sanctuary by members of the Irish Republican Army who commit acts of murder and acts of violence in the north," a Foreign Office spokesman said in a prepared statement... Meanwhile, a Louis Harris sampling of British attitudes to the turmoil in the province, published in the Daily Express, showed a majority vote in favor of keeping the 14,000 British soldiers in Northern Ireland... To the question as to should the army pull out, 48 percent replied "no," 43 percent "yes." Nine percent had no opinion.

Croat Party Expelling Its 'Nationalists'

76 Students Reported Arrested in Zagreb
BELOGRADE, Dec. 14 (UPI).—The new Communist leaders of Yugoslavia purged their party today, clearing it of what the province's president termed domestic and foreign forces trying to "provoke a civil war" in Yugoslavia... Croatian parliament president Jakov Blazevic attacked foreign forces who offered "fraternal intervention"—an apparent reference to Russia... Radio broadcasts from Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, one of Yugoslavia's six republics, said that 62 persons were arrested in protest demonstrations tonight... Late last night, the police arrested 76 students who demonstrated in Zagreb in support of the ousted officials... Croatia, one of the nation's wealthiest provinces, is a particular problem for President Tito, with many intellectuals and students calling for more independence from the central government in Belgrade... Croatian government sources said a number of university professors, writers and journalists who have voiced support for the nationalists will lose their jobs soon... Those purged were accused of supporting the former leaders of Croatia, who resigned Sunday, giving in to President Tito's charges that they let nationalism in the province get out of hand... Mr. Tito said the situation caused a "crisis of ideas" that threatened Yugoslavia's unity... Mr. Blazevic called on the new Communist leaders for a "successful effort" to "destroy the aggression of a counter-revolution." "This counter-revolution, which had its headquarters both outside and inside [the country], tried to use various false slogans to provoke a civil war to make us pray for those who long for and offer every help, including fraternal intervention." Mr. Blazevic was speaking yesterday at a session of the Central Committee of the Croatian Communist party.

GI Santa Flies Toys North to Arctic Lapland

HELSINKI, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Santa Claus arrived with a roar at one of the world's northernmost children's homes last night... He flew a U.S. Air Force cargo plane to Helsinki, changed to a Finnish Air Force carrier and continued to a remote corner of Finnish Lapland well above the Arctic Circle... "Operation Jinglebells" was initiated in 1955 by a group of American servicemen in Ramstein, West Germany, who "adopted" the Rittulu children's home as their Christmas target... The operation, which has provided the home with television sets and the children with gifts ranging from socks and dolls to warm clothing, was carried out for the 16th time this year.

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Strikers Vote To Return In Germany

STUTTGART, Dec. 14 (AP).—The 360,000 idled metal workers in southwest Germany were called upon to start work tomorrow morning by district union leader Willi Bleicher... Employers reported today that up to 80 percent of the workers had reported in some plants since the beginning of the week... The settlement reached Friday between the metal union and the employers received overwhelming approval of the metal workers in voting yesterday and today, Frans Steinkuehler, district secretary of the union, reported tonight... The workers voted 71.2 percent for and 20.9 percent against the settlement. Ninety-three percent of the district's 250,000 workers voted in the measure, Mr. Steinkuehler said. Acceptance of the settlement required only a 25 percent favorable vote... Under the one-year contract, the workers receive a 7.5 percent wage increase and a lump sum payment of 180 marks net for the October to December negotiation period. The wage rise takes effect Jan. 1, 1972. They also will get an 10 percent bonus ranging from 10 percent of a month's salary in 1972 to 40 percent in 1974... The Stuttgart settlement was adopted today also for the Berlin district, in which about 178,000 metal workers are employed.

London's Clubs Ordered to Drop Racial Barriers

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—A British appeals court ruled today that London's gentlemen's clubs, some of the most exclusive establishments in the world, cannot bar members because of color or race... The decision was bound to raise some eyebrows in these traditional citadels of the rich, the famous and the aristocratic that have resisted integration of all kinds for centuries... For many, the idea of admitting a lady to the dining room has been nothing short of revolutionary. At some, the run-of-the-mill millionaire businessman, without the proper social credentials, still stands little chance of admission... But the court ruling today also left open enough loopholes for these clubs—about 50 of which are located around Pall Mall, Piccadilly and St. James's Streets—to maintain restricted memberships. A club could still bar UN Secretary-General Thant or Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, not on grounds of color, of course, but because neither studied at Oxford.

Stray Bullet Kills

MARSEILLES, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—A pedestrian was killed by a stray bullet as two gangsters made their escape after holding up a bank here today, firing as they went. The robbers, who made off with 50,000 francs, abandoned their escape car and fled on foot in a traffic jam.

Moderate Parties Set Terms For Backing Fanfani in Rome

ROME, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Parliament failed twice today to elect a new Italian president, but moderate parties said that they might swing behind a powerful Christian Democratic candidate if he could overcome divisions in his own party... Vice-Premier Francesco de Martino, a Socialist, polled 404 votes on the 10th ballot by 1,003 senators, deputies and regional representatives. This was 101 short of the required 505 votes... Liberals, Social Democrats, Republicans and German-speaking South Tyroleans, who earlier voted for favorite-son candidates or abstained, said that they might consider supporting Senatore President Amintore Fanfani, Christian Democrat, who ran second to Mr. de Martino in the first six ballots... But they said that they would only do so if he first got full support from his own party... Although the Christian Democrats have 423 votes and Mr. Fanfani was the party's official candidate, his vote on the first six ballots ranged between 368 and 385... The Christian Democrats abstained on the four ballots Monday and today pending negotiations with the other parties... They said that they would vote for Mr. Fanfani again on the 11th ballot tomorrow and urged supporters to give him solid backing... If his showing is good enough, the party leadership said, the other middle-of-the-road groups have indicated willingness to swing behind him on a later ballot... Officials said that one condition is that Mr. Fanfani show that he does not need Communist or neo-fascist support... This means that he must get about 400 votes from his own party before the other moderate groups give him their 110 votes.

Libya Excluded From Sterling Area by Britain

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Britain kicked Libya out of the sterling area today in answer to Libya's withdrawal of assets from London banks and nationalization of British Petroleum Co. properties... A British government announcement said: "An order has been made today excluding Libya from the list of scheduled territories for the purpose of the Exchange Control Act, 1947. The order comes into operation from midnight tonight." This means that Libya ceases to be a member of the sterling area and transactions between British residents and Libyan residents become subject to the same exchange control restrictions as transactions involving other outside nations... Libya last week removed assets worth up to \$1.5 billion from London accounts and seized all British petroleum properties in Libya. This action followed criticism by Libya of Britain's support for Iran in a quarrel over disputed islands with Arab states in the Persian Gulf... A British government announcement said: "An order has been made today excluding Libya from the list of scheduled territories for the purpose of the Exchange Control Act, 1947. The order comes into operation from midnight tonight." This means that Libya ceases to be a member of the sterling area and transactions between British residents and Libyan residents become subject to the same exchange control restrictions as transactions involving other outside nations... Libya last week removed assets worth up to \$1.5 billion from London accounts and seized all British petroleum properties in Libya. This action followed criticism by Libya of Britain's support for Iran in a quarrel over disputed islands with Arab states in the Persian Gulf... A British government announcement said: "An order has been made today excluding Libya from the list of scheduled territories for the purpose of the Exchange Control Act, 1947. The order comes into operation from midnight tonight." 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U.S. Drug Official Is Accused Of Misunderstanding France

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—The United States' top narcotics investigator in Europe was accused today by his French counterpart of failing to understand the essentials of his own business and of transporting an American problem to France.

The charge was leveled at John T. Cusack, 48, regional director of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau on his last working day before being reassigned to the United States. Mr. Cusack departs after peering some French officials by his outspokenness and with a number of U.S. congressmen complaining that he was politically sacrificed to calm down the French government.

The accusation came from Max Fernet, 61, who retired last week as director of the Police Judiciaire, the unit controlling criminal investigations in France. In his position, he dealt directly with Mr. Cusack on narcotics questions.

"Cusack speaks our language badly, and moreover I don't think he knows these drug problems so well," Mr. Fernet told a reporter. "He simply transported a typically American problem onto France."

Organized Crime
"Over there," Mr. Fernet went on, "organized crime really exists. There are big wheels with protection who are at the head of it all. It's not at all the same thing in France. In narcotics, France plays fair, and the Americans are aware of all our investigations."

It was Mr. Cusack, in an interview he later denied, who said the Marseille-to-New York heroin traffic, which accounts for most of America's hard-drug problem, was controlled by three or four syndicates which were never named. The statement angered the French and the charges were contested.

Although Mr. Cusack had no public comment, he was described today as "being disappointed that Mr. Fernet had to end his career in such a disagreeable way."

Other American sources said, "Coming from that guy, any knock you get is a compliment."

The Americans questioned Mr. Fernet's competence and said he was pushed into retirement because of a narcotics record that showed the closing down of only two clandestine heroin laboratories in the Marseille area in five years.

Fernet's Retirement
Mr. Fernet left his job after his tenure had been extended beyond the normal retirement age for a year. The explanation was made that no more extensions could be made under the civil-service laws. The explanation seemed barely convincing to many observers, including a

friend of Mr. Fernet's who said, "Max was expecting to stay on at least two more years."

In his attack on Mr. Cusack, Mr. Fernet said, "The cooperation between our two countries is functioning well." An American source said, "Yes indeed, the cooperation is fine, but from cooperation to performance on the French side, you've still got a long way to go."

Mr. Cusack's replacement, Paul E. Knight, a Harvard-educated career narcotics officer, was arriving in France tonight. Mr. Cusack will return to Washington sometime in January to a specially created post in which he will oversee relations between the Bureau of Narcotics and Dan-



Max Fernet

gerous Drugs and local and state authorities and the U.S. Bureau of Customs.

10 British Marijuana Users Found to Have Brain Damage

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT)—Ten young adults who smoked marijuana regularly and also sometimes used amphetamines (pep pills) and LSD have suffered permanent brain damage, a team of British doctors has reported in a medical journal.

But the doctors and the medical journal cautioned that further studies are needed to confirm these findings before a definite causal relationship can be proved for marijuana's possible deleterious effects on the brain.

In the current issue of *Lancet*, the doctors said that they suspected marijuana, not amphetamines or LSD, as the drug responsible for the damage because marijuana "became the predominant drug in all 10 cases."

Dr. A.M.G. Campbell, Dr. M. Evans, Dr. J.L.G. Thomson, and Dr. M.J. Williams said that they found cerebral atrophy or irreversible shrinking of brain tissue in the 10 young men who smoked marijuana for from three to 11 years.

Atrophy's Symptoms
Cerebral atrophy can be a cause for such symptoms as headache, memory loss for recent events, changes in personality and temperament, decreased desire to work and a diminished clarity of thought. Other investigators have described similar symptoms in chronic users of marijuana.

Evidence for the cerebral atrophy came from a special X-ray technique called pneumoencephalogram. The doctors noted that cerebral atrophy is rare in young people although common in Americans aged 60 and older. Among the known causes for cerebral atrophy are aging, arteriosclerosis, Parkinson's disease and injuries.

Similar Drug Pattern
"It would be surprising to find cerebral atrophy of no apparent cause in consecutive cases, selected by their histories of chronic cannabis (marijuana) depen-

dentence," the doctors said in *Lancet*, which is published in London. The doctors added:

"The pattern of drug taking was similar, in that most of our patients started on amphetamines and within a short time were smoking cannabis regularly." Some patients also used LSD.

"Though amphetamines and LSD may have an added effect, they are rapidly metabolized [changed biochemically in the body] and excreted and would not seem likely to have the cumulative effect on nervous tissue" that marijuana could, the doctors said.

The doctors said that their study "indicates an urgent need for further studies of the neurological [brain and nervous system] consequences of drug abuse, and particularly the long-term effects of cannabis smoking."

Writer Walks Out Of Paris TV Show Over Censorship

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—A new debate on political censorship of the French government television network was stirring today after a writer walked out of a live show last night, complaining statements he made about President Georges Pompidou were censored.

Maurice Clavel stalked off the set of a debate on morals in France, saying, "I can't take part in a debate which takes place under the regime of censorship." Mr. Clavel objected to the directors of the show excising the word "aversion" from a film statement in which he said, "At a time when the president of the republic confides to a very important American newspaper the aversion and annoyance that the French Resistance inspires in him, it's a good thing that the people think about it and get shaken up about it."

The interview with Mr. Pompidou referred to was one published in *The New York Times Magazine* Aug. 29.

In it the author, Keith Boston, wrote: "Then, when [the 1939-40 war] was lost, he lived through four long years of German occupation without, he admits, much more than superficial difficulty; a teacher of literature in a Parisian lycée at the Liberation, he was preparing a critical edition of Racine's *Britannicus*. As for the romanticism of the Resistance, the heroes both real and self-proclaimed... I hate all that business," he said with a quick wave of his hand and sharp displeasure in his bright eyes. "I hate medals, I hate decorations of all kinds."

The government television company said that Mr. Clavel had distorted Mr. Pompidou's statement and that he was asked "to respect the exact terms of the president." A spokesman said Mr. Clavel refused.

In the National Assembly today, David Rousselet, a deputy who recently quit the Gaullist party, said, "It would have been preferable for the directors of the show to project Maurice Clavel's film and then make a statement detailing their objections and freeing themselves from responsibility... What's worrisome here is the visible degradation of respect for freedom of speech."

Opera in Munich Giving 'Boris Godunov' Back to Mussorgsky

By David Stevens

MUNICH (HTT)—The Bavarian State Opera's new production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" takes a major step toward restoring the unique music drama to its composer and, by implication, drives another nail into the coffin of the Rimsky-Korsakov revision through whose distorted lens it is still largely seen and heard today.

It is not that there has been any shortage of attempts to do justice to Mussorgsky. In the last few decades such artists as Stanislavsky and Shostakovich have taken a hand in the task, and the Metropolitan and Covent Garden are among the theaters to have mounted productions based on Mussorgsky's—although the work's tangled history makes it impossible to refer to a definitive version.

Yet Rimsky-Korsakov's well-meaning, grandiose, colorful, richly and skillfully conventional ("Mussorgskized") version did help make the work popular, and it still retains a strong hold—Karajan at Salzburg, the Bolshoi, and most recordings have used it.

It is not easy to readjust one's ears from this to the rawer, more declamatory, less predictable ideas of Mussorgsky, for Rimsky's hand touched every aspect from orchestration to the basic musical lines of the opera. But the technical lines for the Munich production, and the enthusiasm that greeted the first performance Sunday, suggest that it is an adjustment that is increasingly being made.

The version used here was that of the Russian musicologist and Mussorgsky scholar Pavel Lamm, who combined both the unperformed first version and the composer's own 1872 revision. Specifically, this meant the inclusion of the so-called Polish scenes and the encounter of Boris and the idiot outside St. Basil's Church, as well as putting the "revolutionary" scene in the Kromy forest at the end of the opera, after Boris's death.

The public's enthusiasm was in large part a reflection of Rafael Kubelick's profound conviction that Mussorgsky knew what he was doing; that this is not just an operatic show but a musical-dramatic view of life as it is. And Günther Rennert, who staged the work, and Jörg Zimmermann, who designed it, drew the logical consequences of the musical approach.

Zimmermann's Moscow was a capital of medieval crudeness, built largely of wood, and with heavy, dark gold used for the icon-like trappings of the churches and the czar's palace. Except for the pomp of the coronation, Boris and the boyars were not much better dressed than the people, and in the economic troubles at the end of Boris's reign they too were vir-

tually in rags—except for the shifty and ambitious Shuisky, who presumably was up to his neck in the black market anyway. "Western" Poland was differentiated from Russia by a stylized background giving the effect of wrought silver.

Rennert's staging emphasized the central role of the Russian people without excluding them—they were instead a mad, capricious mass, swayed this way and that by the current political winds. His talent for sharp characterization was lavished on an excellent cast of soloists.

In the title part, Martti Talvela used his immense physique (he is a good six-and-a-half feet tall) and dark but not-grained bass to full effect, but his emotional collapse progressed too quickly. He will surely one day be a great Boris. He already has the heart of one, but he is still young and the subtleties of the czar's anxieties are not easily mastered.

Fritz Uhl, as Shuisky, was no thin-voiced character actor, but a formidable rival for Boris; Franz Crass's rich outpourings of mellow tone were perfect for the monk Pimen; the veteran Kurt Böhme was a rough and



The coronation scene from "Boris Godunov" in the Munich production.

earthy Varlaam; William Cochran gave the false Dimitri a convincingly febrile and unstable personality; Brigitte Fassbänder was a proud and overbearing Marina, although she forced her rich mezzo voice a bit at times; Hans Günter Nöcker as the Jesuit monk Rangoni and Martha Mëhl as the Innkeeper were lavish bits of overcasting.

Overall, the performance was not without problems. Kubelick plunged into the business of carrying Mussorgsky's flame with passion and conviction, but at times he was pulling the singers after him rather than carrying them with him. And, partly due to the absence of stage elevations, the widely dispersed chorus apparently could not always see

the conductor, and was sometimes at sea. There are problems that presumably will be solved in subsequent performances, but in any case they did not seriously blight the main accomplishment—a "Boris" convincingly presented in its original musical and dramatic intentions.

Paris Theater: Broad and Brutal Burlesque

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 14 (HTT)—Rezvani, the Iranian-born painter, musician (he composed the score for the "Jules and Jim" movie), novelist and poet, has lived all his life in France. His new play, "Capitaine Schelle, Capitaine Ecco," is being presented by the state-subsidized Théâtre National Populaire, in the Salle Gémier at the Palais de Chaillot.

Rezvani has attempted to write a fanciful satire on the decline of the West in the extravagant style of Aristophanes. On many striking points his play recalls the Russian Mayakovsky's 1918 "Mystery-Bouffe." It similarly depicted a set of decadent rulers and financiers aboard a fantastic ship; it similarly contained a mutiny in which the oppressed masses, held in the hold, revenged themselves on their wicked masters; it similarly predicted the immediacy of world revolution that would right all wrongs—53 years ago.

Mayakovsky put two of his principal dialects, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, on the stage. Rezvani names no names, but several of his dramatic personae are particularized—and enacted—to lead them a surface resemblance to figures in the public eye. A trio of oil tycoons and their women are on a luxury cruise

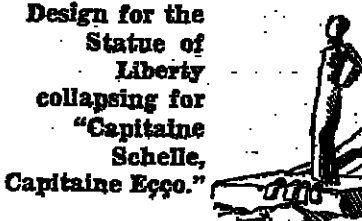
aboard the "Blatneur" yacht. Below deck is a cargo of restless slaves, Capitaine Schelle, Capitaine Ecco and Monsieur Elie, the brothers, are the sons of the Statue of Liberty, also a passenger, who, a decrepit mummy, is wheeled on, brandishing her flickering torch. She is known as Democritea. Total-Total, Capt. Ecco has married the widow of

an assassinated president and maintaining a mistress, La Cavalcantropoulos, an opera diva. Capt. Schelle—in a disturbingly realistic scene—beats his wife to death and the murder is washed up. At the end, the slaves revolt. The frame of the play is broad and brutal burlesque. Perhaps you feel as I do that only the demented would laugh at

references to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and his child he and his wife lost shortly before his murder. In such case, there was a conspicuous number of goons present at the theater the other day.

Rezvani writes with vehemence of a fierce backwoods preacher denouncing the sins of the Four Hundred and the chiceries of Wall Street and warning his flock of the imminent fall of Babylon. Instead of getting up his syllabars as targets for indignation, he opens furious fire on them himself. They are but a collection of unlikable puppets, caricatures of the more violent comic books. The dialogue with its endless flow of a lush Lemmy Bruce vocabulary, though it evokes morose giggles, falls to forward the purpose of sharp satire.

The direction of Jean-Pierre Vincent occasionally—as in the sequence in which Capitaine Schelle murders his wife—achieves Grand Guignol effect. But the poor players played off a wavering success by their wild assignments sometimes seem to be plowing through a crude melodrama and sometimes to be in a typical revue, cartooning individuals who have been prominent in the headlines.



Design for the Statue of Liberty collapsing for "Capitaine Schelle, Capitaine Ecco."

In Hollywood, an Unknown — In Rome, a Spaghetti Star

By Stuart Troup

ROME (HTT)—Tom Hunter was just another actor in New York, studying, looking for work. But there just weren't that many parts... for people of my type, he says.

"I went to Hollywood, which I'd been putting off because I consider myself a real actor. Well, I finally decided I'm wasting myself in New York if I'm not working, so I went to Hollywood... where I looked like everybody else." Not exactly like everybody else, of course, but there is a resemblance to Mr. Middle America, clean-cut, friendly eyes, dark blond wavy hair.

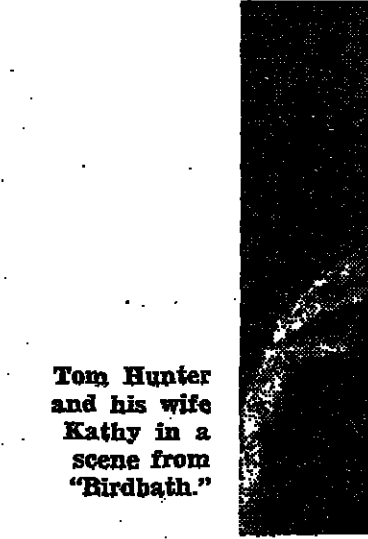
"My type in Hollywood is like the Dustin Hoffman type in New York," Mr. Hunter says. He lusted for the better part of eight months before landing a small part in "What Did You Do in the War, Daddy?" That was his last minor role, about five years ago. And now... (drums, fanfare) now...

Tom Hunter is a star. Immediately after the Hollywood bit part, he received a contract with Dino de Laurentiis to come to Rome. He starred in two spaghetti Westerns for Di Laurentis and in 10 films for others.

"It's kind of strange," he says, "because nobody knows me in Hollywood at all. Nobody's even heard of me. Whereas I have a reputation here. And if I go back to Hollywood and work, it's like walking away from where the work is." Work, work, work—as in the Workshop, which is the stage production company he has begun in Rome.

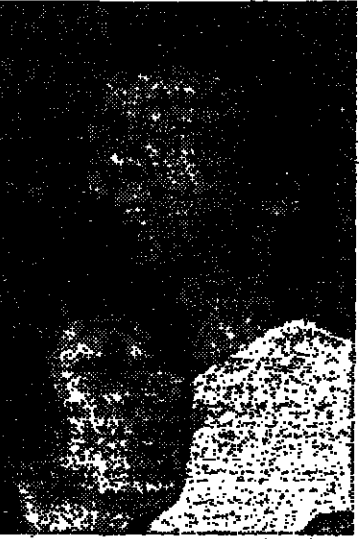
Producer
Tom Hunter, the producer, has been busy with *The Workshop* for more than a year, between film roles for Tom Hunter, the star. He has produced the company's five productions; he has appeared in two (with his actress-wife Kathy); he has written one called "The Breakfast Room" (Tom Hunter, the playwright), and he—Tom Hunter the star, the producer, the playwright—directed the recent production of "Company K."

Mr. Hunter assembled more than a dozen actors; he convinced them to participate in the nonprofit venture, and he received permission from St. Paul's Episcopal Church to stage performances in the church basement.



Tom Hunter and his wife Kathy in a scene from "Birdbath."

did three one-acters—we did *The Loveliest Afternoon of the Year* and my play *The Breakfast Room*, and one by William S. Royan, "Hello Out There," which we updated as sort of a condensed "Easy Rider." Our next project, about six months later, was "Birdbath" and "The Shiri" by



Leonard Melfi, who was here to see it.

Mr. Melfi was impressed and said that it was the best performance of the play he had seen since the original production in New York in 1965. More important, *The Workshop* has been gathering a steady audience that

is stretching beyond the English-speaking community.

"We're busy building," Mr. Hunter says, "so that the Italian intelligentsia has been coming, even though half of them don't even understand the words. They've been coming just to see the kind of acting, the kind of work that we're doing, because our work is more experimental than other theater in Rome."

"Company K"

The most recent production of "Company K" was indeed experimental. It is a drama adapted by Mr. Hunter and John Thompson from William March's novel of monologues about an army company in World War I. Mr. Hunter staged it inside the church, rather than in the basement, using the altar, the pulpits, the stairs and the pews.

"The next play that we're doing definitely will be *Gore Vidal* play that has never been done in English before. It's called 'A Drawing Room Comedy.' Gore Vidal is a friend and he offered this play to us to do because he knows that we're the best

group here. I doubt that there is any Italian group that has the talent that we have in one lump, that we can draw from."

Mr. Hunter is trying to set up *The Workshop* so that when he's busy it's rolling, still rolling. He insists now, while he is in New York for a television pilot film, "my wife's staying here, and she's running *The Workshop*."

His latest film, "Carole," in which he stars with Geraldine Chaplin and Anna Karina, has just been released in Germany; there is another film coming up in Italy. "But I'd rather not talk about it now—an American-Italian production." And *The Workshop* is doing nicely. "Company K" broke even and they are now able to pay our actors at least for their transportation, meals, nights and the things that the production has used them."

Not bad, being a star, a producer, a director, a playwright at his age, which is...

"Well, I'll give you an age range. I can do roles ranging from about 27 to 33. If I try going older than that or younger than I'm in trouble without special makeup."

Wine: Beaujolais in All Its Many Varieties

By John Winroth

PARIS, Dec. 14 (HTT)—Tomorrow, the 1971 Beaujolais vintage comes out, all nine growths of it—Brouilly, Chénas, Côte-de-Brouilly, Fleurie, Julienas, Morgon, Chénas, Saint-Amour and Moulin-à-Vent, not to speak of Beaujolais Villages, Beaujolais Supérieur and just plain Beaujolais, red, white and rose.

Every year the granitic soil of Beaujolais and the high-yield Gamay grape produce an average of 100 million bottles, the first of which can legally be sold as early as Nov. 15 although the nine fuller growths must wait until Dec. 15.

Last night the Union Interprofessionnelle des Vins du Beaujolais presented the nine growths in the Salons des Champs-Élysées and the outlook is promising, indeed. Despite early summer rain which caused some pollination failure, late summer sun, especially before, during and after the harvest, brought the grapes to full maturity.

The wines tasted last night were fruity, especially the Fleurie

and Chénas, and remarkably balanced, according to their type. All but the heaviest growths (they are listed above in approximate order from lighter to heavier) were what the French call *tendre*.

Mixing
The one characteristic generally this year is a faint touch of sparkle from incomplete fermentation. It can normally be seen as tiny bubbles rising or coating the glass and can be felt as a pleasant, fresh tingle on the tip of the tongue.

The reason it is missing this year is because the weather was

warm during the first fermentation, this accelerated the fermentation process and brought it rapidly to conclusion. No tendency to sparkle remains.

Quantity is about average this year and everyone agrees that quality is very high. The wines have more body than usual and should keep well, although even the heaviest lose their fresh Beaujolais character after a couple of years.

Prices are also high, up 20 percent over last year... Some casks and bottles have already found that a Côte-du-Beaujolais vitified

lightly as a *vin premier* can be nearly as fruity and pleasant as Beaujolais at about half the price.

Even Bordeaux is getting into the act with young wine. But when you begin finding normal Sauternes at a lower price than Beaujolais, the UVEB should take heed. Bordeaux was the wine of Paris before the war and it could easily make a comeback if prices favor it.

Last week a Médoc was also presented as *premier* as red Beaujolais Nouveau's white twin by the Médoc growers' union at Louis Frit's recently and very attractively redecorated *château* in Bordeaux at 185 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8.

Young white wine is called *vin blanc de France* and is still cheap at this time of year. For the sake of the character of the wine of the year it was not at all too good as young whites can be, but thoroughly pleasant and very fresh. It is also a fine year for Médoc with normal quantity and prices up 30 percent over 1970.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

PUBLICIS-ELYSEE
PARAMOUNT-ODEON
STUDIO JEAN COCTEAU

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
MODERN TIMES
Written, directed and produced by Charles Chaplin

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1971

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Page 7

Japan-U.S. Trade Talks To Resume This Week

From Wire Dispatches TOKYO, Dec. 14.—Japan and the United States will resume their trade talks in Washington on Friday and Saturday...

EEC Seen Set for U.S. Trade Deal

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—EEC sources said today that negotiations with the U.S. for reciprocal short-term trade concessions will probably start tomorrow or Thursday...

The EEC countries agreed on Sunday to open short-term trade negotiations as part of an overall economic and monetary settlement...

The sources said the member governments now are preparing a memorandum...

President Nixon's special trade representative, William D. Eberle, told the executive commission...

The EEC has grievances against restrictions on exports of firearms, window glass, carpets, cheese, confectionery and shoes...

Trade Questions Key to 6-10 Talks, Schiller States

BONN, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Karl Schiller, West German Economics and Finance Minister, said today that a realignment of currency values could not succeed unless it is coupled with European trade concessions to the United States...

Addressing the West German savings bank association here, he expressed considerable understanding for the recent U.S. demand in Brussels that trade questions be included in talks on parity realignments...

Mr. Schiller said he was optimistic about the upcoming Group of Ten meeting, "presuming that Europe, Japan and the United States are prepared to take decisions."

In a television interview to-night, after the announcement from the Azores, Mr. Schiller said the U.S. willingness to devalue the dollar had put the EEC in a position to negotiate trade policies with Washington...

U.K. Output Declines

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—The index of U. K. industrial output declined in October to 125.5 from 126.9 in September. For manufacturing industries alone, the index dropped to 127 from 129. The figures are based on 1963 as 100.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Commonwealth Oil on Dividends

Commonwealth Oil & Refining Co. intends to replace cash dividends—recently 80 cents a year per common share—with stock payment to conserve funds in anticipation of capital needs...

German Banks Plan Merger

Two West German private banks, C.G. Trinkaus of Dusseldorf and Burkhart and Co. of Essen, will merge to form C.G. Trinkaus and Burkhart on Jan. 1. The new bank will command visible capital resources of 125 million deutsche marks...

GE in Joint Japanese Venture

General Electric Co. of the United States will establish a joint venture in Japan with Yakult Co. to produce prefabricated houses. The venture, to be capitalized at 1 billion yen (\$3 million) is to be 60 percent-owned by Yakult and 40 percent-owned by GE...

Creates 'Bureaucratic Nightmare'

economic terms they have their headaches as well. This is the view of monetary authorities in this burgeoning center of East-West trade. One expert said that the Communists have experienced a "bureaucratic nightmare."

Money Crisis a Headache to East Bloc

By Clyde H. Farnsworth VIENNA (NYT).—Communist countries are making propaganda capital out of the monetary crisis in the West, but in practical

Textile Pact and Dollar Float Embitter S. Korean Officials

SEOUL, South Korea (NYT).—Two months after an agreement with the United States that limited Korean textile exports to the American market, South Korean officials have expressed the consequences of the pact and do not like what they see.

Britain to Repay Postwar Credits

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—The British government said today it will repay all outstanding "postwar credits" to British subjects.

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM: INFLATION-6% INCOME-5% CAPITAL LOSS-1%

We can help you now by doubling your income! Mexican banks guarantee 10%, 11% and more on short term contracts. Gov't supervision has assured a 40 year record without any depositor losing principal or interest...

NYSE Takes Azores In Stride; Prices Ease

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (REUTERS).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower today after selective early buying faded.

30% of Big U.S. Firms to Hold Prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Almost 30 percent of the largest U.S. businesses say they hope to hold the line on prices, Price Commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson said yesterday.

Amex Prices Ease

Prices on the American Stock Exchange eased and the index closed at 24.85, down .06.

U.S. Unit Questions Worth Of 'Buy American' Policies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP-Management and Budget)—should institute a system requiring each buying agency to report on additional costs and "benefits" of the program.

U.S. Inventories Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Factory and trade inventories rose to a seasonally adjusted \$179 billion in October from \$178.92 billion in September...

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GECOMA SA of Switzerland Cooled Container Manufacturing and Management Corp.

Introduces attractive investment opportunities in a promising and fast-growing service industry: Controlled Temperature Containers for Fresh Produce Transport

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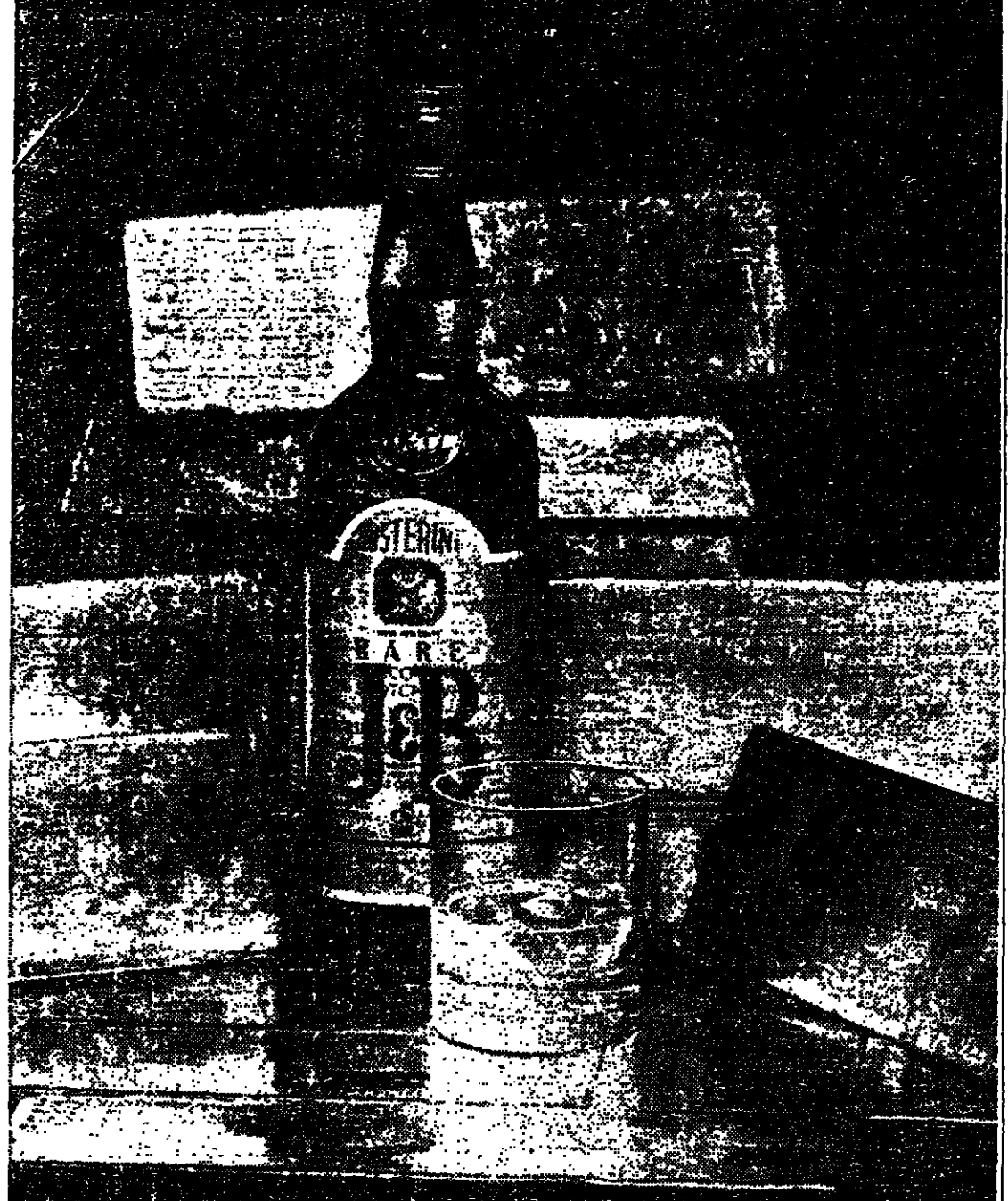
Bermuda—the base for international banking. The Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son Limited, established in 1858, is the oldest bank in Bermuda and has a Representative Office in London.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were: Commodities and New York Year 1970...

U.S. Commodity Prices: COCOA, WHEAT, CORN, SOYBEANS, SOYBEAN OIL, COTTON No. 2. Includes Open, High, Low, Close, and Change columns.

SOYBEAN MEAL, LIVE BEEF CATTLE, LIVE HOGS. Includes Dec, Nov, and Jan prices for various grades.

New York Stock Exchange Trading: 1971 - Stocks and Bonds. Lists various stocks with their prices and changes.



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MUNICH: Ludwigstrasse 8 - 280191
PARIS: 6 Rue Royale - 742-2379
ROME: Via Parigi - 480241

Foreign Stock Indexes: Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, New York, Paris, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich. Includes Today, Prev., High, and Low columns.

Market Summary: Dec. 14, '71. Most Actives - New York. Lists various stocks with their prices and changes.

Dow Jones Averages: Open, High, Low, Close, Net. Includes Industrial, Transportation, Utility, and 500 Stocks averages.

Standard & Poor's: High, Low, Close, Net. Includes Industrial, Transportation, Utility, and 500 Stocks averages.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.: Lists various stocks with their prices and changes.

New Highs and Lows: Lists various stocks with their prices and changes.

Natomas Oil, Gas Find: SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ). Includes details about the oil and gas find.

Audience. You're in good company when you read the Herald Tribune: two hundred thousand other significant Europeans read it, too.

Foreign Stock Indexes (continued): Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, New York, Paris, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich.

Market Summary (continued): Dec. 14, '71. Most Actives - New York.

Dow Jones Averages (continued): Open, High, Low, Close, Net.

Standard & Poor's (continued): High, Low, Close, Net.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. (continued): Lists various stocks.

New Highs and Lows (continued): Lists various stocks.

Natomas Oil, Gas Find (continued): SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

Table of international stock market data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

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Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31, 1971

Table showing Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31, 1971. Columns include 1971 and 1970 values for Assets and Liabilities.



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Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'U-V' and 'W-X-Y-Z'.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'A-B-C' and 'D-E-F'.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European market data, listing cities like Amsterdam, Brussels, Dusseldorf, London, Zurich, and Eurodollars, with their respective market indicators.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 14, 1971

Table of Mutual Funds data, listing various fund names and their closing prices.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 14, 1971

Table of Toronto Stocks data, listing various stock symbols and their closing prices.

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 14, 1971

Table of Montreal Stocks data, listing various stock symbols and their closing prices.

Tokyo Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 14, 1971

Table of Tokyo Stocks data, listing various stock symbols and their closing prices.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. It is organized into sections labeled A through J.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. It is organized into sections labeled K through Z.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, listing bond names, denominations, and prices.

THE SUEZ AMERICAN RISK CAPITAL FUND S.A.

NOTICE OF MEETING
Notice is hereby given that the Special Meeting of the shareholders of The Suez American Risk Capital Fund S.A. will be held at the principal office of the Fund at Bahamas International Trust Company Limited, Bank Lane, Nassau, Bahamas, on December 20, 1971, at 10:00 A.M.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of international funds, listing fund names and their respective prices.

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PEANUTS



B.C.



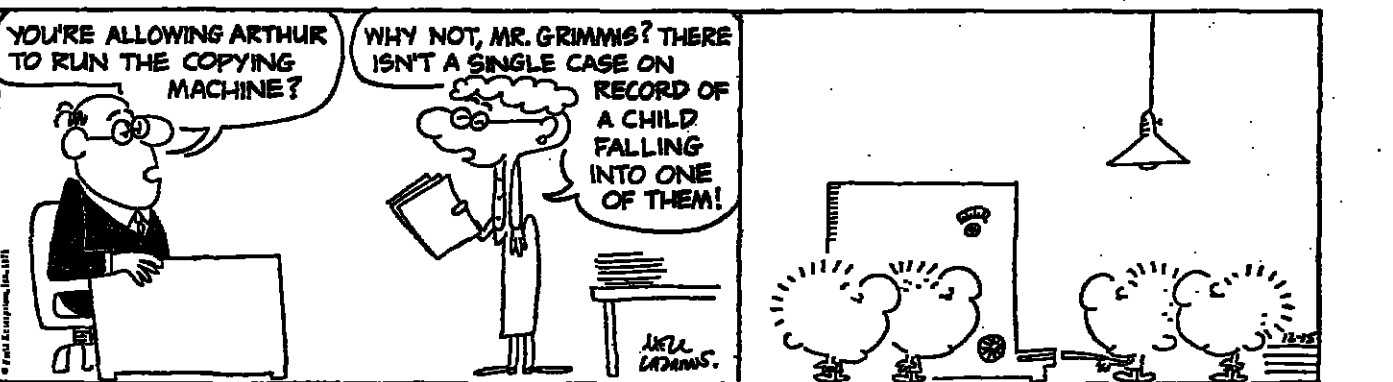
E.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUS SAWYER



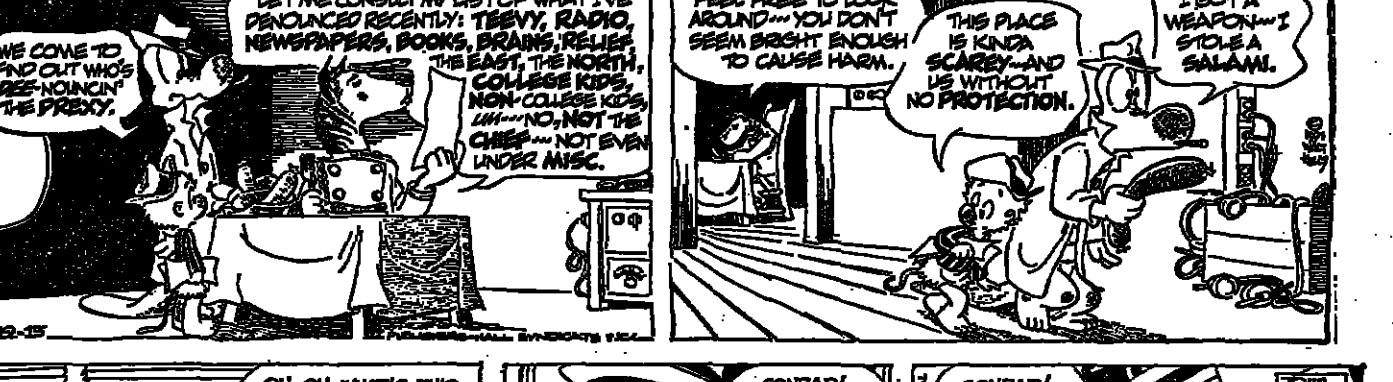
WIZARD of ID



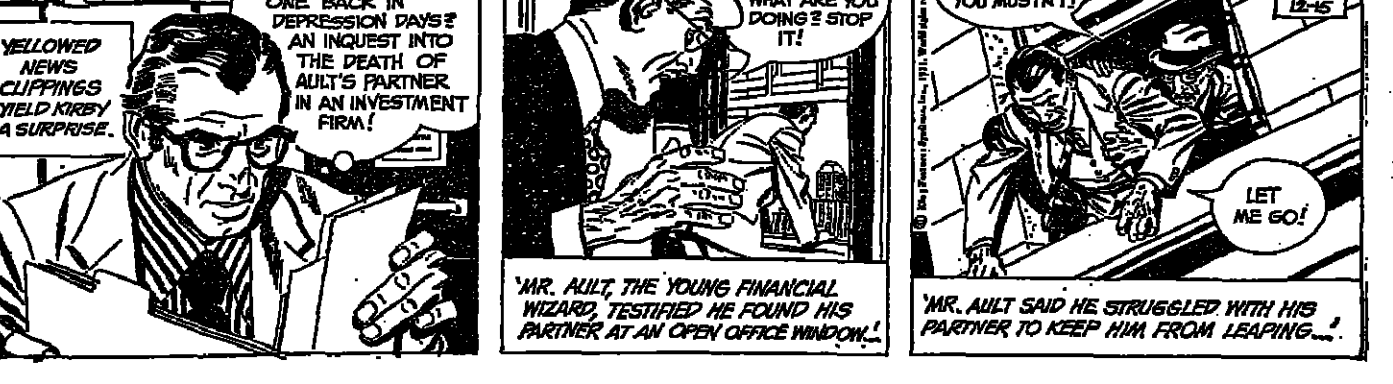
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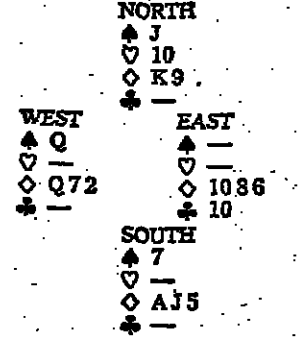
BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Britain's Harold Franklin, an ace on the way back. When West won with the heart queen he played his last heart. South won the third round of hearts and cashed the ace-king of spades. If the queen had fallen he would have been home but as it was he was still two tricks short. He finessed the club jack successfully, and cashed the club ace and the heart jack to reach this position:



On the heart ten East threw the club ten. South the spade seven and West, of necessity, the diamond two. The diamond king was cashed and the nine was led from dummy. East played the ten and South's moment of truth had come. South had to assume that West held the spade queen, for if East held that card West held a sure diamond trick. But was West's last card the diamond queen or the eight? The odds seemed to favor the eight, an irrelevant card, since East's original five-card holding was more likely than not to include the significant queen. But South thought again. Why had West led away from the club queen? With a worthless diamond holding West would no doubt have led a diamond. So Franklin went up with the diamond ace, dropped the queen and made the slam.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Jumble word game section with scrambled words (MEVON, ACELL, BRUMEN, RYPTAN) and a cartoon illustration.

BOOKS

FLAUBERT THE MASTER A Critical and Biographical Study (1856-1880) By Enid Starkie. Athenaeum, 382 pp. Illustrated, \$10. Reviewed by Francis Steegmuller

AS biographer of Baudelaire, Rimbaud and Proust, Enid Starkie's biography of Flaubert's writing, what was in one respect a middle ground among writers on French artists of the 19th century. "Serious" critics, though commending her, claimed she tended to scant literary analysis in favor of biographical data; whereas connoisseurs of biography and lovers of literature in general appreciated her sympathetic treatment of her subjects but sometimes found the artistry of her books diluted by over-abundant paraphrase and academic explanation. In 1961 Miss Starkie undertook a biography of Flaubert, there being at that time no comprehensive view of his career in modern terms in either French or English. She had completed most of her research, and was writing the first of her two planned volumes, when she was found to be ill. In 1967 the first volume appeared, "Flaubert: The Making of the Master," thought by everyone, including Miss Starkie herself, to be all that would appear. Inevitably, the product was found to have been affected by the circumstances. Although the satepenultimate section, entitled "The Masterpiece," an analysis and historical "placing" of "Madame Bovary"—the climax of the volume—is strong and up to the best Starkie standard, the book as a whole bears traces of her haste. Then fate turned merciful. A resumption of illness was prolonged beyond all expectation, working unceasingly. Enid Starkie not only finished her second volume before her death in April, 1970, but—as we now discover—made it far superior to Volume One, made it, in fact, for this reader, the most sympathetic, best written modern account in English, or in French, of Flaubert's complete later career. The critical perceptions that one had come to expect from the earlier Starkie books are now admirably applied to Flaubert's fiction—applied, in separate chapters, to "Salammbô," "The Sentimental Education," "The Temptation of Saint Anthony," and "Bouvard and Pécuchet." Miss Starkie, points a finger, and we find ourselves on interesting paths. The final chapter, "Conclusion," is a parallel to the "placing" of "Madame Bovary" in the same and provocative. The scarcely surprising, coming in stark and certainly all his best, asks about the artist's heart even by such fine academic scholars as Miss Starkie, comment on the Sartre volume would have been decidedly having. For this, and for else, she will be missed. Biographers have spent their last months so fruitfully extending a great life. Francis Steegmuller has written biographies of Apollinaire, T.S. Eliot and the young Flaubert. © New York Times.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues and a grid.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left.

BOOKS

In Playoffs First Time Since '45

Redskins Top Rams, 38-24

By William N. Wallace
Dec. 14 (UPI)—The Washington Redskins saved the season...

against the Cleveland Browns in Washington Sunday...



AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION—An unidentified fan smiles as he is bashed by Baltimore's Mike Curtis...

Chiefs Home Opening Playoffs

By William N. Wallace
Dec. 14 (UPI)—Kansas City Chiefs will be the first of the National Football League...

By clenching at least a wildcard berth tonight, the Redskins made the playoffs for the first time since 1945...

Kentucky Drops 2d in Row; Rupp Sees Problems Ahead

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Adolph Rupp sees some problems ahead for his Kentucky Wildcats...

Rupp, the nation's winningest college basketball coach, conceded that last night after his 11th-ranked Wildcats suffered their second straight defeat 81-85...

"It's going to be a hard job bringing this team around," said Rupp after he saw Michigan State open a 16-point lead in the second half...

Saturday the Wildcats lost to Indiana, 90-89, in a double overtime. Sophomore Mike Robinson scored 35 points to lead the Spartan attack...

Basketball Polls
AP WRITERS' POLL
The top 20 with first-place votes in parentheses, week-end records through Saturday, Dec. 11, and total points on the basis of 20-15-10-5-3-2-1.

Table with 2 columns: Rank, Team. Lists top 20 college basketball teams.

Table with 2 columns: Rank, Team. Lists top 20 college football teams.

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Practice Widespread in Sports

Cheating: A Question of Style?

By Steve Cady
BROOKLYN, N.Y., Dec. 14 (UPI)—He'll be using rented bowling shoes, but he'll check them on your shoes to see what kind of balance you've got...

to a considerable degree, but we really don't know how much undetected cheating goes on...

Sociologists and other scholars who participated in the conference at the State University of New York didn't devote as much time to sports cheating as to topics such as professionalization, sports and politics, racial discrimination...

Cheating at all levels of competitive athletics is much more widespread than the public generally believes...

Cheating is performed not only by individual athletes, but also by whole teams, by coaches, managers, owners and even judges...

Secret cheating includes the use of drugs that enable an athlete to compete above his ability, deliberate bad plays by athletes who have been bribed to lose or are betting against themselves...

European Soccer
Belgium vs. Italy: An Intriguing Rehearsal
By Brian Glanville
LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—The Belgian League will play the Italian League at Charleroi, Belgium tomorrow in what may well be an intriguing rehearsal for the European Nations Cup of soccer...

Boxing Writers Honor Frazier
NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Joe Frazier was named today fighter of the year for 1971 by the Boxing Writers Association...

U.S. Girl Skiers Withdraw From Downhill Race
SESTRIERE, Italy, Dec. 14 (AP)—The U.S. women's ski team will not participate in the world cup downhill race here Friday...

Lee Trevino Named Sportsman of Year
NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Golfer Lee Trevino has been named sportsman of the year by Sports Illustrated magazine...

Pit Stop Ruling
PARIS, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Beginning in 1973, all Formula One cars will have to make one compulsory pit stop during a grand prix race to refuel...

Starts Before Game
Another sociologist, Gregory P. Stone of the University of Minnesota, suggested that sports cheating begins long before the game starts...

Stone, the author of "Wrestling: The Great American Passion Play," sees professional wrestlers as probably the most honest athletes in the world of sports...

Penalties for open cheating (pass interference, holding, tripping, etc.) are the means the game system uses to restore equilibrium...

French Confirm Decision on Skiers
PARIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters)—The French Olympic Committee will meet Jan. 5 to elect a new president following the resignation last week of Count Jean de Beaumont...

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NFL Standings
AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Eastern Division
Western Division
National Conference
Eastern Division
Western Division

ILTF Raises the Stakes in World Tennis Showdown

LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—The International Lawn Tennis Federation announced today that total prize money for next season's Grand Prix circuit will amount to 650,000 pounds...

2 All-America Teams Named

CAPTAINS' ALL-AMERICA
By 114 College Captains
OFFENSIVE TEAM
Ends—Terry Beasley, Auburn, and Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska...

College Basketball Scores

Table with 2 columns: Team 1, Team 2, Score. Lists college basketball scores from various games.

Trims for Bout

Dec. 14 (UPI)—The 147-pounder in tonight's fight against the 147-pounder will be trimmed to 147 pounds...

NBA Scoring

Table with 2 columns: Player, Points. Lists NBA scoring leaders for various games.

Advertisement for Pierre Balmain perfume. Includes text: 'A gift of elegance and prestige', 'PIERRE BALMAIN', 'VENT VERT', 'JOLIE MADAME', 'MONSIEUR BALMAIN', 'AVAILABLE IN ALL WORLD AIRPORTS AND DUTY FREE BOUTIQUES'.

